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By Fred N. Scott,

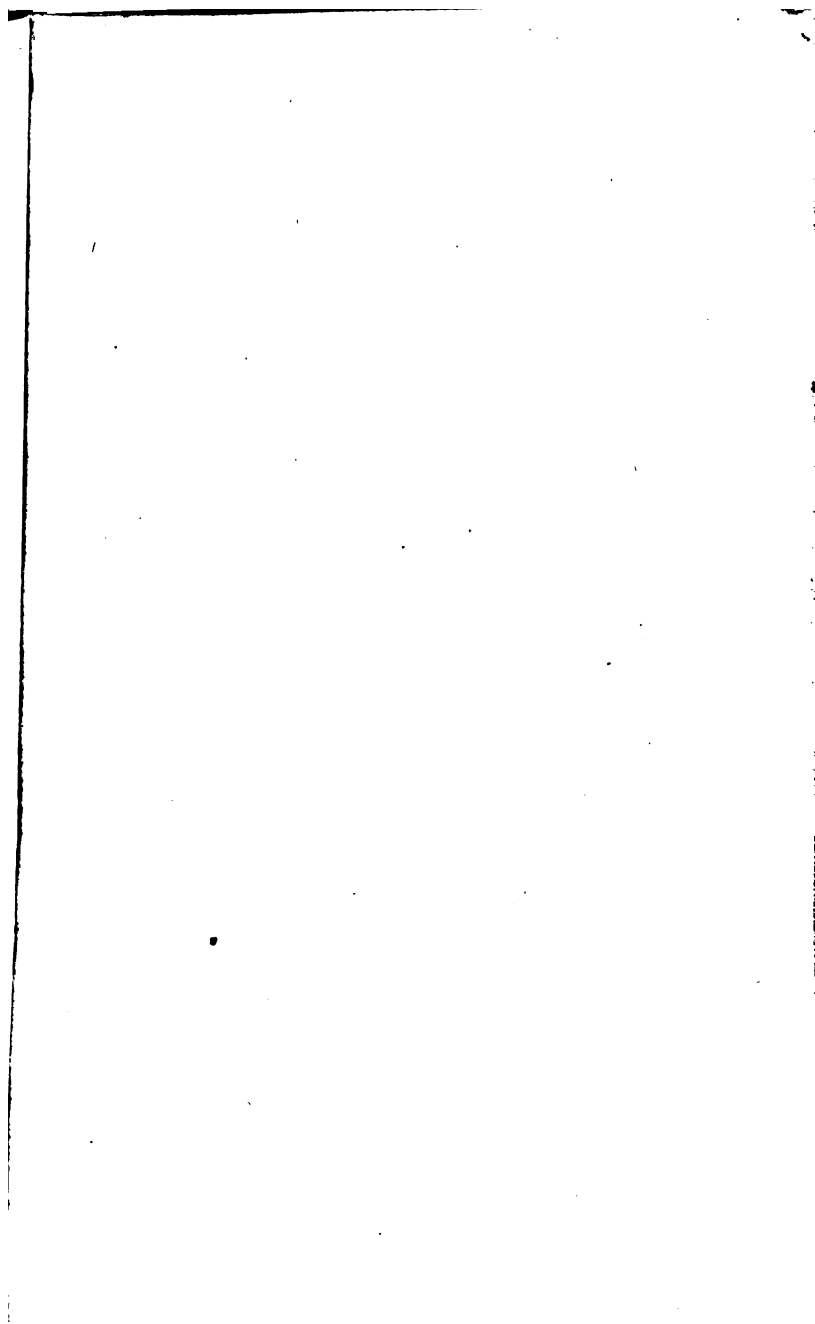
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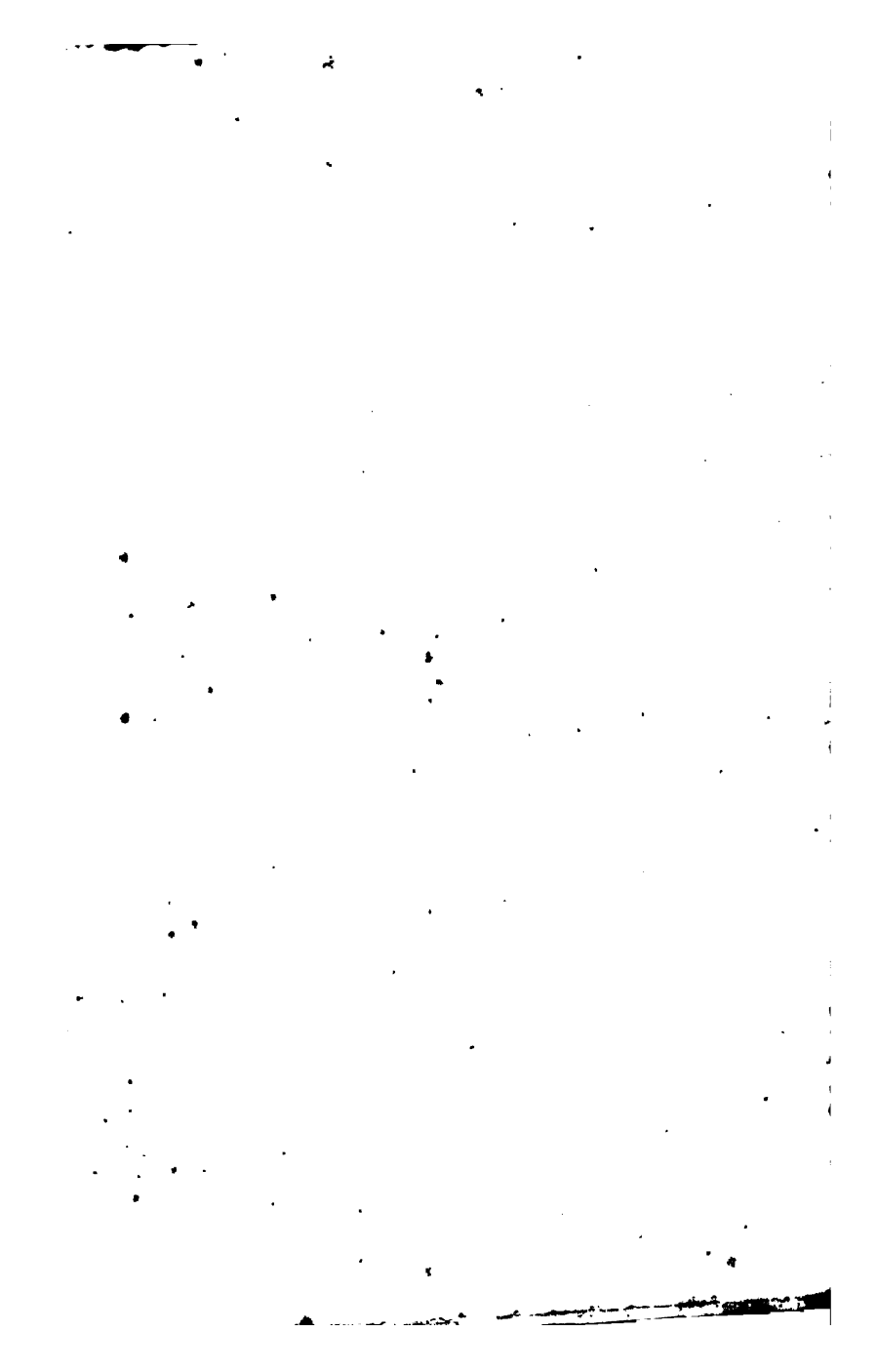


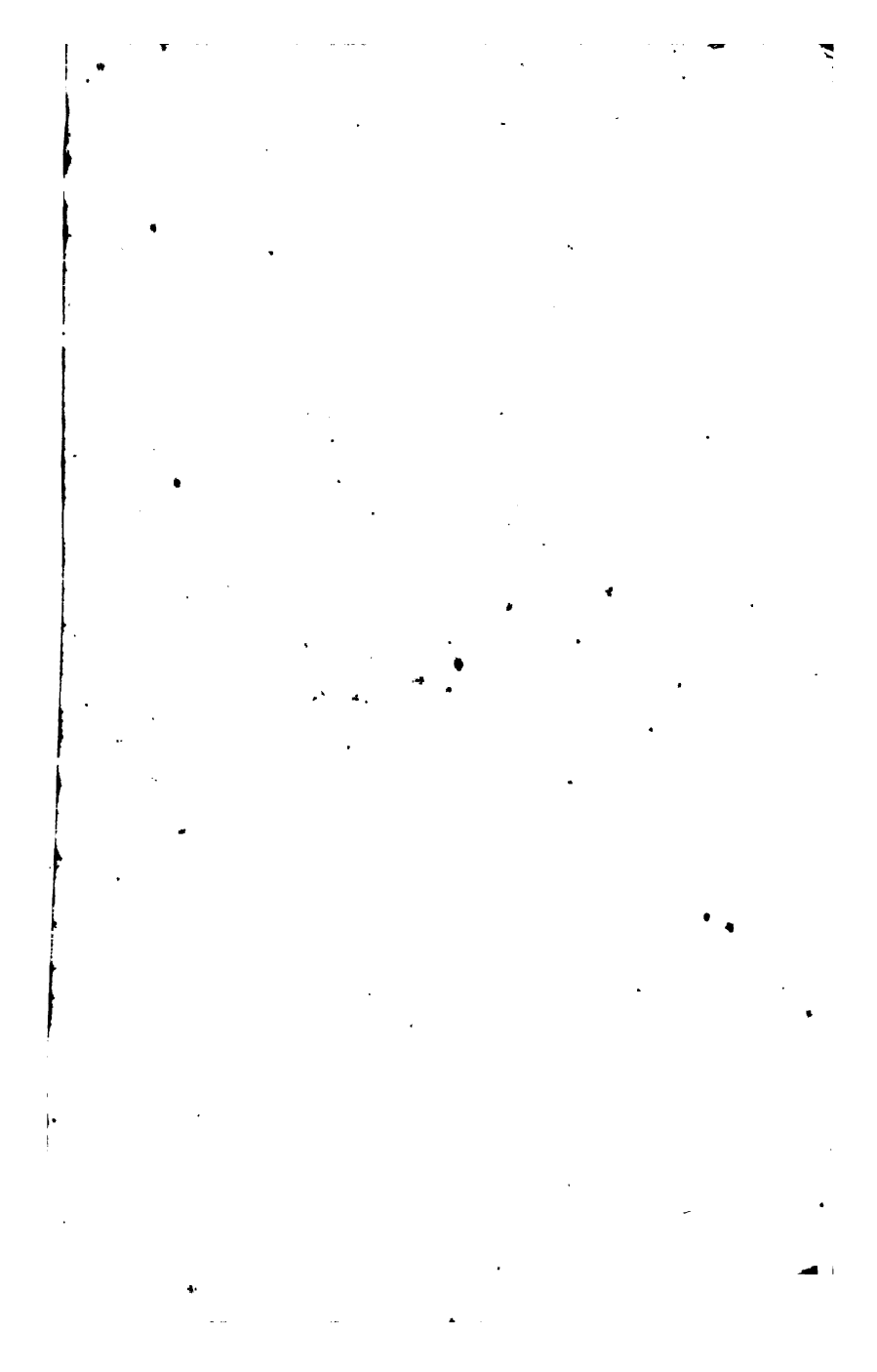
1842

With the respects of
the Translator











A

COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR

OF THE

OLD-NORTHERN OR ICELANDIC

LANGUAGE:

COMPILED AND TRANSLATED

FROM THE

GRAMMARS OF RASK,

BY

GEORGE P. MARSH.

**BURLINGTON;
HIRAM JOHNSON & Co.**

1838.

University Press.

PREFACE.

THE following compend was prepared for the press some years since, under circumstances unfavorable to its careful or judicious execution. The want of proper characters and other obstacles had delayed the printing of the manuscript, until the Translator had almost abandoned the idea of publication, but the appearance of Prof. Rafn's great work, the *Antiquitates Americanæ*, recently published at Copenhagen, seemed to him likely to awaken the attention of American scholars to the remarkable language in which the ancient and curious memorials contained in that volume are embodied, and thereby to furnish a fit occasion for bringing out a manual designed to facilitate access to the literary treasures

of which the Old-Northern tongue is the vehicle.

A hasty revision has accordingly been given to the manuscript, and the first Icelandic Grammar in the English language is now offered to the Public, in such dress as the typographical facilities within the reach of the Translator afforded.

The work is compiled from the following sources :

Vejledning til det Islandske eller gamle Nordiske Sprog. Kjöb. 1811.

Anvisning till Isländskan eller Nordiska Fornspråket. Stockholm, 1818.

Kortfattat Vejledning til det oldnordiske eller gamle islandske Sprog. Kjöb. 1832 ; all by the late celebrated Erasmus Christian Rask.

The first of these is the earliest grammar of the language, which has any pretensions to completeness, and though inferior to the later grammars of the same author, is a very learned and philosophical work.

The second is an enlarged and greatly improved edition, in Swedish, of the first.

The third, which has been made the basis

of the present translation, is a 12mo. vol. of 75 pages, intended chiefly to exhibit the matured views of the author upon the ancient grammatical forms of the language, as gathered from its earliest written monuments.

The English, French, and German exemplifications of the sounds of the letters were kindly furnished to the Translator by Prof. Rafn and the late Mr. Mc Dougall of Copenhagen, and the type for the Runic characters, by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of the same city.

The notes and other additions by the Translator are neither sufficiently numerous nor important to deserve special notice.

In the doctrine of Forms and Inflections (Formlære), the treatises of Rask leave nothing to be desired, but the Syntax in these, and indeed in all the other grammars of that great philologist, seems less happy in arrangement and execution, and less complete in detail. It is however to be remembered that Rask wrote for the Danes and Swedes, whose native languages, being the daughters of the Icelandic, so nearly resemble the parent stock in structure and grammatical character, that a

more systematic and detailed view of the syntax might well be dispensed with.

The Translator has made a copious collection of rules and examples in syntax, selected with special reference to the analogies and discrepancies between the Icelandic and English, which he purposes to publish, if the subject shall be found to excite sufficient interest to warrant the undertaking.

No attempt has been made to transfer to the English the new grammatical nomenclature, which Rask and other Northern philologists have introduced; for, however expressive and appropriate the newly framed terms may be in themselves, it is obvious that the structure of our language will not admit of similar or corresponding compounds and derivatives, though some of them, such as *B i n d e o r d*, *bindword* (conjunction), *H j æ l p e o r d*, *helpword* (auxiliary), and the like, might perhaps be allowable.

The deviation from the usual arrangement of the cases and genders in the substantives, adjectives, and pronouns will be new to many scholars, and by some may be thought an arbitrary innovation.

But the reasons assigned by the author for these changes appear sufficient. The usual arrangement of the cases, he remarks, seems to have been altogether an accidental one, as it is impossible to discover any principle on which it is founded, and it manifestly contravenes the obvious rule of proceeding from the primitive and simple to the derivative and artificial, as well as that of placing together the cases which most nearly resemble each other in form, or in use and signification.

The arrangement here followed, he considers generally applicable to all the European languages, whether ancient or modern, and gives the following exemplifications.

Nom.	κατήρ	fructus }	der Band	vöxr
Voc.	καίςρ	fructus }		
Acc.	καίςρα	fructum	den Band	vöxt
Dat.		{ fructui }		
(Abl.)	καίςρι	{ fructû }	dem Bande	vexti
Gen.	καίςρος	fructûs	des Bandes	vaxtar

In these examples, it will be readily observed that the cases follow each other in the probable order of their developement from the root, and that the analogous forms are classed together. Thus the nominative and vocative are both appellatives, and in most languages

are identical in form, and the accusative and dative are both objective forms. The ablative on the one hand has a close resemblance to the dative, and on the other, to the genitive, as appears from its use in Latin, where it often corresponds to the Greek genitive.

The genders seem to have been arranged according to the supposed dignity of the sexes. This would not be a very philosophical principle, even in languages, if there be any such, where the sex determines the gender, but in those where the gender is entirely independent of sex, and where *gender* is but another name for *ending*, such a principle can have no application. The neuter is generally the nearest to the root-form, and the feminine the most remote from it, and this suggests the obvious and natural principle of arrangement which the author has adopted.

In practice, it will be found that Rask's progressive order both of the genders and of the cases has great advantages, as a help to the memory, over the arbitrary system hitherto so generally received.

The reason assigned by the author for classing the numerals among the pronouns, name-

ly that *two* stands in the place of *one and one*, *three* in the place of *one and one and one*, and so of the rest,* will not perhaps be deemed altogether so satisfactory, but the Translator has chosen to acquiesce in the authority of that most eminent grammarian.

The Translator cannot here enter upon so copious a subject as the character and value of the literature of Iceland; and it must suffice to remark, that in the opinion of those most competent to judge, it has never been surpassed, if equalled, in all that gives value to that portion of history which consists in spirited delineations of character, and faithful and lively pictures of events, among nations in a rude state of society.

That the study of the Old-Northern tongue may have an important bearing on English grammar and etymology will be obvious, when it is known that the Icelandic is most closely allied to the Anglo-Saxon, of which so few monuments are extant, and a slight examination of its structure and remarkable syntactical character will satisfy the reader, that it may well deserve the attention of the philolo-

*Spansk Sproglære, Kjöb. 1824, Fortale, 21.

gist, as a subject of curious interest in itself, especially since Rask, in his prize essay, *Undersøgelse om det gamle Nordiske eller Islandske Sprogs Oprindelse*, has shown, with equal learning, ingenuity, and success, that diverse as the Icelandic appears from the Greek, both to the eye and the ear, it is yet, beyond doubt, nearly allied to that noble tongue.

A remark or two upon the character of the language will not here be out of place.

It is strikingly characterized by copiousness, flexibility, and force, and in the power of enlarging its stock of words from its own resources, it yields to no language, the Greek itself not excepted, though inferior to some languages in the power of varying and modifying the signification of words by mere change of form. Compounds occur less frequently than in Greek, because the primitives are much more numerous, but inasmuch as less use is made of particles, or mere words of qualification, in composition, (though the Icelanders have many very forcible inseparable particles), and all the members of the compound word

are usually distinctly significant, the compounds are more expressive and readily intelligible.

The inflections are few and simple, but so ingeniously varied in the different classes of words, that there are few combinations in which there can be any doubt as to the case or relations of any of the words composing them.

But the limits, which the Translator has prescribed to himself, forbid the further prosecution of this subject, and it only remains to desire the student to make the corrections indicated in the Errata, before commencing the study of the volume.

GEORGE P. MARSH.

Burlington, Vt. Feb. 1, 1838.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

p. 13 l. 22 (note) after gonders, insert : of substantives.

" 19 " 7 under lykill insert : lykli.

" 21 " 7 after öru insert : (ör)

" 21 " 22 for nes read : nesa.

" 24 " 10 for gen. read : acc.

" 30 " 7 for drátt read : drætti.

" 42 " 7 after spöku insert : (spökum), in each column.

" 53 " 23 for 28 read : 218.

" 55 " 21 for þraungra-i-i read : þreingra-i-i

" 56 " 8 for -st read : -ust

" 56 " 10 for -st read : -ust

" 67 last line, dele : engis instead of eingis, and

" 72 " 13 and 14 dele : founded on the terminal syllables of the past tense.

" 84 " 6 for munna read : muna.

" 91 " 11 middle of line, for verð read : varð.

" 95 at bottom, insert as Translator's note to (192): The phrase búinn at with the infinitive sometimes corresponds in signification to the English *ready*, thus: var hann búinn at gera, h: at er Haraldr vildi, *he was ready to do whatever Harold desired*. Fms. 6. 187. So, búnir at veita honum lið, Fms. 6. 190: búnir at kaupa Fms. 6. 218.

p. 103 l. 14 for sár-kálðr read : sár-kaldr.

" 114 " 3 for compounded read : confounded.

" 115 " 27 for honour read : power.

Page 5 line 27, for keypr, read: keipr.

" 9 " 19, for blad pl. blöd, read: blað pl. blöð.

" 10 " 15, for klo,—bot, read: kló,—bót,

" 11 " 4, for panke, read: þánke.

" 13 first line of note, after genders, insert: of substantives.

" 17 line 4 from bottom, for e, read: ö.

" 25 " 4, " " for maðt, read: maðt,

" 28 last line for r, read: t.

" 30 " 14, dele: veti.

" 30 " 2 from bottom, for nát, read: nátt.

" 32 " 11, for taar, read: táar.

" 32 " 15 & 16, for kyr, read: kýr.

" 42 " 13, for spak, read: spök.

" 43 " 8, for frjótt (masc.) read: frjór.

" 43 " 6 from bottom, for ber (masc.), read: berr.

" 44 " 6 " for vowel, change, read: vowel-change.

" 45 " 19, for andætt, read: auðætt.

" 68 " 15, for tvan, read: tvau.

" 124 " 14, for dauda, read: dauða.

" 132 " 3 from bottom, for han, read: hann.

" 132 " 2 " " for ráðum, read: ráðum.

" 136 " 18, for shall approve, read: will permit.

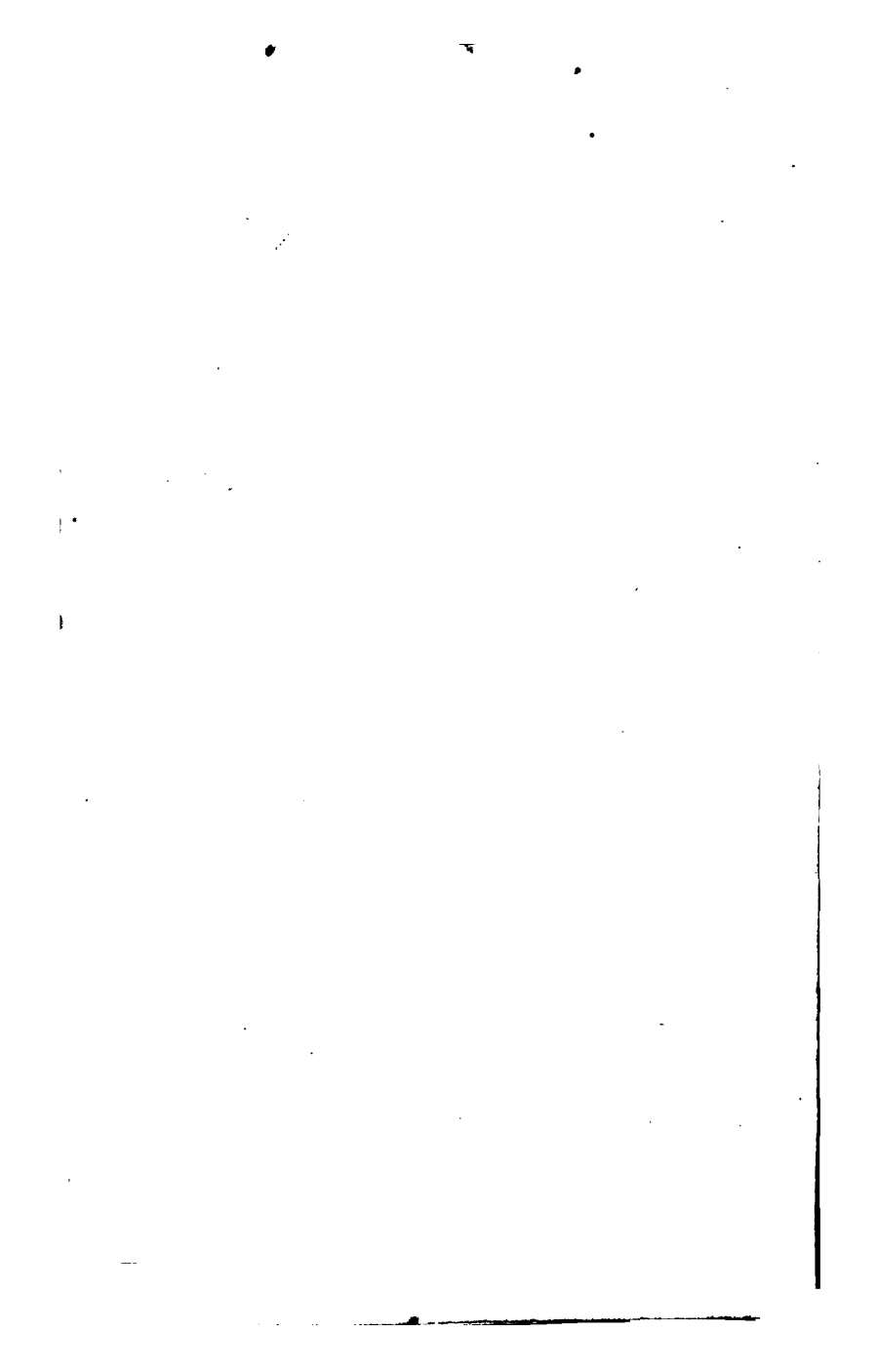
" 141 " 4, for Njálssona, read: Njálssönu.

" 145, 146, 147, 148, running title, for SYNTAX, read: PROSODY.

" 152 " 6, for gnoga — noga, read: gnaga — naga.

" 152 " 7, for öldungis, read: öldungis.

" 154 " 2 from bottom, for verdit, read: verðit.




COMPENDIOUS VIEW
OF
ICELANDIC GRAMMAR.

PART I. ORTHOGRAPHY.


1. PRONUNCIATION.

1. The vowels and diphthongs are these :

Simple vowels.


 a
 ö
 e
 i
 o
 u
 y

Diphthongs.


 á æ
 au ey
 — ei
 — í
 ó œ
 ú —
 — ý

The following is what Rask conceives to have been the true pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs in the ancient Icelandic, when spoken in its purity.

2. *a* like *a* in *father*, or the Italian *a*.

3. *ö* like *eu* in (Fr.) *hauteur, pleurs, leur*, or nearly like *i* in *circle*.

The introduction of *ö* into the Icelandic orthography is comparatively modern. Anciently its place was supplied by *au* or *av*, which were used indiscriminately, as *savgur* for *sögur*. The next step was to distinguish between *au* and *av*, the latter only being used for *ö*. In some printed works, as in *Njála*, both *av* and *o* are used for *ö*.

4. *e* like *ai* in (Fr.) *palais, bienfait*, or like *e* in *met, wet*. *è* like *ie* in (Fr.) *bananier, pied*, or as if a short *i* or *y* were inserted before it, as in *yes, yet*.

The accent is often omitted, and *i* is sometimes inserted, as *pier* for *pèr*. But *è* is not to be regarded as a diphthong. In some printed works, as for example in Haldorsen's Icelandic lexicon, the acute accent (*é*) is used instead of the grave (*è*).

5. *i* where long, approached the sound of *e* in (Fr.) *essui, essuyer*; where short, it resembled *i* in *pit, pin*.

6. *o* where short, like *o* in (Fr.) *office, opter*, or like *o* in *hot, not*; when long, like *o* in *morn, born*.

(*á*, often interchanged with *o*, had also the latter sound.)

7. *u* like *ou* in (Fr.) *mou*; *u* in (Ger.) *Ankunft*, or *oo* in *good*.

8. *y* like *u* in (Fr.) *il mue, sucre*, or *ü* in (Ger.) *dürr*.

9. *á* like *ow* in *now, how*, but not so broad; or like the Italian *au* in *aura*, or Danish *av* in *Havre*.

10. *æ* as near as possible, like the English *ay*, or *ai* in (Fr.) *émail*.

11. *au* like *ow* in *now*, *how*, or like *au* in (Ger.) *Auge*.

12. *ey* like *eu* in (Ger.) *Leute*, approaching *oy* in *boy*.

13. *ei* like *ei* in (Fr.) *reveil*.

14. *i* like *i* in *magazine*, or *ee* in *see*.

15. *ó* like *o* in (Fr.) *gros*, *enclos*, like *eau* in (Fr.) *chateau*, *bureau*, or like *oo* in (Ger.) *Moos*, *froh*, or *o* in *worn*, *borne*.

16. *æ* like *œu* in (Fr.) *œuvre*.

In many good ancient manuscripts, this diphthong is confounded with *æ*, and in the modern dialect, *æ* is in all cases substituted for it. Few editions of ancient works distinguish between them.

17. *u* like *ou* in (Fr.) *goût*, *u* in (Ger.) *Schuh*, or *oo* in *mood*, *rood*.

18. *y* like *ü* in (Ger.) *Thür*.

The modern pronunciation differs from the above, in several particulars, for example ;

19. *u* (7) is now pronounced like *œu* in (Fr.) *œuvre*, or *ö* in (Ger.) *hören*.

20. *y* (8) like *i* (5) and *y* (18) like *i* (14)




21. *au* (11) like *oy* in *boy*, *oi* in *boil*, *coil*, or like *eu* in (Ger.) *Leute*, *Treue*.

22. *ey* (12) like *ei* (13)

23. Of the simple vowels *a*, *ö*, *o*, *u*, are called *hard*, and *e*, *i*, *y*, *soft*.

The diphthongs formed by the coalescence of *v* with a vowel, viz. *á*, *ó*, *ú*, are hard, as is also *au*. Those formed with *j* are soft. They are *æ*, *ey*, *ei*, *i*, *æ*, *y*.

24. The consonants are as follows :

1)	MUTES.					
	<i>labials.</i>		<i>linguals.</i>		<i>palatals.</i>	
						
hard	p,	f,	t,	þ,	k,	h,
soft	b,	v,	d,	ð,	g,	j,
2)	LIQUIDS.					
	m,	n,	l,	r,	s,	z.
3)	DOUBLE.					
	x, (z,)					

The consonants in general are pronounced as in the other European languages, but it is to be observed that

25. *f* had two sounds. 1) Its proper sound at the beginning of words, and when doubled, as *fara*, *frá*, *vaff*. 2) In all other cases, the sound of *v*, as *haf*, *nafn*, *höfn*, *stafni*. The modern pronunciation of *f*, when followed by *l*, *n*, *ð*, *t*, is like *b* or *bb*, as *tafla*, pron. *tabla*; *nafn*, pron. *nabbn*; *hafði*, pron. *habði*; *haft*, pron. *habt*. If *fn* be followed by another consonant, especially by *d*, or *t*, the sound becomes *mn*. For instance, *nefna*, to *name*, is pronounced *nebna*, but the past *nefndi*, as if written *nemndi*; *nefnt* like *nemnt*; *hefnd* like *hemnd*. This is the uniform pronunciation, when *fn* is followed by *d*, but when followed by *t*, or *s*, it is often pronounced *ff*, *t*, or

ff's, as *jafnt*, pron. *jaff't*; *jafns* pron. *jaff's*.

26. *pt*, after a simple vowel, approaches the sound of *ft*, and *pt* and *ft* are often interchanged.

27. *p* has the sound of *th* in *think*, *thought*. It occurs only at the beginning of words and is never doubled.

28. *d* preceded by *n* and followed by *s* is generally silent, as *lands* pron. *lans*.

29. *ð* is pronounced like *th* in *breathe*, *father*. It never begins a word, nor is it ever doubled. In such case, *dd* is substituted, as *gleð*, *gladdi*; *ryð*, *ryddi*.

The ancients often wrote *p* for *ð*, as the position was sufficient to distinguish them, but the use of *d* for *ð* is a modern innovation. The early editions of the Icelandic classics have generally *d* for *ð*, and some of them *p* for *ð*, but in the late Copenhagen editions, these letters are accurately distinguished.

30. *k* has 1) before the *hard* vowels and diphthongs (23) its common English sound as in *king*; 2) when followed by a *soft* vowel or diphthong, it is pronounced as if *j* (English *y* consonant) were inserted between it and the vowel, as (hard) *kann*, *kött*, *koma*, *kunna*, *kál*, *kaup*, *kól*, *kúga*; and (soft) *kenni*, *kirkja*, *kyrki*, *kætt*, *keypt*, *keypr*, *kíf*, *kæli*, *kýr*.

c was anciently often used for *k*, even before the soft vowels, as *scip* for *skip*; *dryccr* for *drykk*. But at present it

is hardly used, except before *k* as *plocka*, *þöck*, and in the latest and best editions is rejected altogether. In modern Icelandic, *g* is in many words used for *k* final, as *eg*, *og*, *mig*, *mjöðg*, for *ek*, *ok*, *mik*, *mjöðk*. But this is rather a grammatical, than an orthographical innovation.

31. *g* 1) before the hard vowels and diphthongs has its common English hard sound; 2) before the soft, it is pronounced as in *guard*; 3) preceded by a vowel, and at the end of words and syllables, it had anciently an aspirated sound, which was sometimes designated by *gh*, as *löggh*, *vegh*, but it had in no case the sound of *j*.

4) according to the modern pronunciation, *g* preceded by a vowel, and followed by a soft vowel, or by *j*, takes the sound of *j*, (English *y* consonant) as *bogi*, *agi*, pron. *böye*, *ahye*.

5) when *gn* is followed by a consonant, especially *d* or *t*, it takes the nasal sound *ngn*, as *lygn di*, pron. *lyngndi*. 6) but if *gn* be followed by *s*, the *n* is silent, as *til gagns*, pron. *til gagg's*.

32. *h* is always strongly aspirated, even before a consonant, at the beginning of a word, as *hnöttr*, *hríngr*. It is sometimes interchanged with *k*, as *knífr* and *hnífr*, *knöttr* and *hnöttr*.

33. *j* corresponds to the English *y* consonant in *yes*; *yet*. Its place is often supplied by *i*, as in *Njáls Saga*, Copenhagen, 1772.

34. *nn* preceded by a diphthong is pronounced nearly like *dn*, as *steinn*, pron. *steidn*. But after a simple vowel, or where it is brought in connec-

tion with a diphthong by composition, it retains its proper sound, as á-nni, kú-nni.

35. *ll*, after vowels and diphthongs, is pronounced nearly like *dl*, as *kall*, *áll*, *ill*, pron. *kadl*, *ádl*, *idl*; but much softer when followed by *t*, *d*, or *s*, as *allt*, *felldi*, *fulls*. So when the two *ll* belong to different syllables as *til-lag*, *Hal-land*, *Hol-land*, *lítill-látr*. *ll* and *dl* are sometimes interchanged, as *á milli* and *á midli*, *frilla* and *fridla*.

36. *rn* nearly like *rdn*, as *barn*, *börn*, *horn*; and *steirn* is sometimes found for *steinn*. *rl* nearly like *rdl*, and we find both *jarl* and *jall*, *karl* and *kall*, *kerling* and *kelling*.

37. *q* is used only before *v*, and *kv* and *qv* are interchanged.

38. *s* always hard.

39. *z* like *s*, and is used only where *t*, *d*, or *ð* has been dropped before *s*, as *veizla* (for *veitsla*) *íslenzkr* (for *íslendskr*), *gerzkr* (for *gerðskr*.)

In ancient manuscripts, and in many printed books, *z* is used as a contraction for *ss*, and sometimes for *st*, the sign of the passive voice.

40. *x* like *ks* or *gs*, but never like *gz*.

41. Vowels before single consonants are rather long, whether the consonant be hard or soft; but if the consonant is doubled, as in *egg*, *sett*, the vowel is short. So although the second consonant be a differ-

ent one, as *höfuð* with long *ö*, *höfði* with short *ö*.

When three or more consonants follow each other in the same syllable, the weakest are generally silent, as *hálf*t, *hvirfli*, (dat. of *hvirfill*) *volgt*, *margt*, pronounced nearly *hált*, *hvirrli*, *volt*, *marrr*. *Margt* is often written *mart*. So we find *yrmlíngt*, *yrflíngt*, *yrlíngt*, *a small word*. In *íslenskt*, *danskt*, *k* is scarcely heard. In *gagns*, *hrafns*, *vatns*, *n* is scarcely heard, for which reason, *vatns* is often written *vatz*, or sometimes *vaz*, as the *t* also is nearly silent. Before *st*, *nd*, and *nt*, *r* is suppressed in speaking, as *verstt*, *worst*, *fyrstt*, *first*, *alstirndt*, *starry*, *stellated*, *ferhyrnt*, *fourcornered*, which are pronounced nearly, *vesstt*, *fisstt*, *alstinndt*, *ferhinnt*.

42. In the division of words into syllables, all consonants are considered as belonging to the next preceding vowel, as *ask-a*, *sett-u*, *höfð-in-u*, *vild-i*, *marg-ir*, *hest-ar*.

43. To this rule *j* and *v* are exceptions, and belong to the vowel following, as *legg-ju m*, *högg-va*. So *r*, which never connects itself with a preceding consonant, (unless when it coalesces with it, as in *steinn*, *grænn*, *hæll*, *fúll*, (see No. 54.) but either belongs to the syllable following, or if there be no such, almost constitutes a syllable itself, as *veð-rit*, *veð-t*, *al-t*, *set-t*. In the following pages, this semi-syllabic *r* is designated by *ʀ*, a character

not, however, found in Icelandic books, and the place of which is often supplied by *ur*.

44. The principal accent always falls on the first syllable in the word, as *vēr-ald-ar-inn-ar*.

The secondary accent in words of three and four syllables generally falls on the penult, as *Upplend-íng-ar*, *vín-átt-a*, *svā-rā-ði*, and not upon the last, except in compounds, where the last word is a monosyllable, as *könúngsson*.

2. CHANGE OF VOWELS.

45. The change of vowels is important to be attended to, both in inflection, and the formation of derivative words. Of these changes there are two classes.

46. a) *a* to *ö* in the first syllable of a word, when the vowel of the final syllable becomes *u* by inflection, as *Nom. aska*, *Acc. ösku*.

This change sometimes takes place although the *u* is no longer retained, as *nom. sing. blád*, *pl. blöd*; *jafn*, *fem. jöfn*.

47. *ö* to *a*, when the final syllable receives *a*, as *nom. ögn*, *gen. agnar*; the same change sometimes occurs before *ir*, as *agnir*, and in compounds or derivatives, though the primitive termination has been dropped, as *jarðvegð*, *jarðneskð*.

48. b) Before final syllables beginning with *i*, *j*, *r*, and sometimes, although these letters are omitted, *a* becomes *e*, as *land*, *lendi*; *nafn*, *nefni*;
ö — *e*: *gröf*, *gref*; *sök*, *sekt*;
ja — *i*: *bjart*, *birti*; *djarft*, *dirfist*;
jö — *i*: *hjörð*, *hirðir*; *björn*, *birni*;
e — *i*: *regn*, *rignir*; *hverfi*, *hvirfill*;
á — *æ*: *ráð*, *ræðr*; *ná*, *næ*;
au — *ey*: *raun*, *reyni*; *draup*, *dreypi*;
o — *y*: *son*, *synir*; *of*, *yfir*;
u — *y*: *guð*, *gyðja*; *full*, *fylli*;
ú — *ý*: *hús*, *hýsi*; *prútt*, *prýði*;
jó — *ý*: *bjóða*, *býðt*; *hljóð*, *hlýði*;
jú — *ý*: *fljúga*, *flýgt*; *djúpt*, *dýpra*;
ó — *œ(æ)*: *klo*, *klær*; *bot*, *bœti*; and
sometimes

o — *e*: *hnot*, *hnet*; *troða*, *treðt*;
koma, *kemt*; *of*, *efra*, *efst*.

49. In the most ancient dialect, short and simple vowels occurred before *ng*, *nk*, and were regularly changed according to the foregoing rules; as *langt*, *löngu*, *lengi*; but afterwards all vowels before *ng* and *nk* became diphthongs, and adopted a peculiar transition, *lángt*, *laungu*, *leingi*.

50. In some cases, the change does not take place before *i*, though the vowel in other inflections of the same root is changed; as *nom. land*, *dat. landi*; *nom. nafn*, *dat. nafni*; so, *þánki*, and *kappi*; though we say *ek þeinki*; *ek keppist*.

The reason of this appears to be, that in the cases alluded to, the proper terminal vowel is not *i* but *e*, and accordingly, we often find in manuscripts *lande*, *na fne*, *þan ke*, *kappe*.

51. In like manner, *o* is often found instead of *u* at the end of words, especially where the first syllable has suffered no change; as *ero*, *váro*, *þín-gom*. But regularly, in these endings, *e* and *i*, and *o* and *u* are interchangeable.

52. There are several transitions of vowels in the verbs, which depend upon the peculiar forms of the, different classes, and are therefore here omitted.

3. CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

53. *ndt* becomes *tt*, as *batt* for *bandt*, *satt* for *sandt*. *ngk* — *kk*, as *sprakk* for *sprangk*; *ekkja* for *engkjá*.

54. *nr* — *nn*, as *steinn* for *steinr*; *seinn* for *seinr*; *seinna* for *seinra*.

lr — *ll*, as *hóll* for *hólrr*, *sælli* for *sælrí*.

55. *v* is dropped at the beginning of words before *o*, *u*, *y*, *r*, as *verð*, *varð*, *urðu*, *yrði*, *orðit*; *so*, *hverf*, *hvarf*, *hurfu*, *hyrfi*, *horfit*; *rángt*, *reiði*. But with the ancients, *v* is often retained before vowels, as *vrðu*, *vrði*, *vorðit*.

PART II. INFLECTION OF WORDS.

1. NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

56. There are two principal divisions of nouns substantive, the *open* and the *close*. The former is simple and regular in its inflection, the latter more artificial and complex. The Open Division has but a single Declension, the Close, two. Each Declension has three modes of inflection, one for each of the three genders. In all the Declensions, the inflection of the neuter is the most simple.

57. As the inflection is not determined by the *form* of the noun alone, but depends upon the *gender* also, a knowledge of the genders is indispensable. The following are the most general rules.

Nouns substantive in *dæmi*, *indi*, *erni*, are neuter.

All in *dómr*, *úngr*, *íngtr*, *íngi*, *leikt*, *skaptr*, *naðtr*, *ari*, *andi*, are masculine.

All in *úng*, *íng*, *un*, *ð* (*d*, *t*,) *ska*, *sla*, *átta*, and most in *an*, *ni*, are feminine.

Compounds take the gender of the *last* component word. For instance *Polinaland Poland*, *þýz-*

**kaland Germany*, are neuter, *Noregt* (Norvegð) *Norway*, masc. *Danmörk Denmark*, and *Sviþjóð Sweden*, feminine, but *Sviðaríki the realm of Sweden*, is neuter; *Heiðabær* is masc. *Slèsvík* fem. *Lundún London*, neut. pl. *Uppsali* *Upsal*, masc. pl. *Kantarabyrgi Canterbury*, neut. *Mikligarðr Constantinople*, masc. and *Edinaborg Edinburgh*, fem.; because *land*, *ríki*, *byrgi*, are neuter; *vegð*, *bær*, *salt*, *garðr*, masculine; and *mörk*, *þjóð*, *vík*, *borg*, feminine.*

58. It is difficult to give rules for the formation of the inflected cases, but it will assist the student to remember,

That the Acc. of *neuter* nouns in *both* numbers, and of *feminines* in the plural, is like the nom.

That the Gen. plural always ends in *a*, and the Dat. plural in *um* (*om*.)

59. THE OPEN DIVISION

embraces all nouns ending in a vowel, except those in *i* and *u*.

*The best method of fixing the genders in the memory in Icelandic, as well as in Danish, undoubtedly is to commit them with the definite article, *hit*, *hinn*, *hin*, which (*h* being dropped) *follows*, and is *united* to the noun; as neut. *skipit*, i. e. *skip-it*, i. e. *skip hit*, *the ship*; masc. *konung-inn*, i. e. *konungt-inn*, i. e. *konungt hinn*, *the king*; fem. *drottningin*, i. e. *drottning-in*, i. e. *drottning hin*, *the queen*. (99) *Trans.*

The primitive and proper termination of *geisli*, *höf*, *ðingi*, and other nouns in *i* classed with the first declension, is in *e*.

60. First Declension.

	<i>neuter.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
Sing. <i>Nom.</i>	<i>auga</i> , <i>eye</i> .	<i>geisli</i> (e,) <i>ray</i> .	<i>tunga</i> , <i>tongue</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>auga</i>	<i>geisla</i>	<i>tungu</i> (o)
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>auga</i>	<i>geisla</i>	<i>tungu</i> (o)
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>auga</i>	<i>geisla</i>	<i>tungu</i> (o)
Pl. <i>Nom.</i>	<i>augu</i> (o)	<i>geislar</i>	<i>tungur</i> (or)
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>augu</i> (o)	<i>geisla</i>	<i>tungur</i> (or)
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>augum</i> (om)	<i>geislum</i> (om)	<i>tungum</i> (om)
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>augna</i>	<i>geisla</i>	<i>tungna</i>

61. If the vowel of the *first* syllable of the nom. be *a*, it is changed to *ö*, in all the cases where the vowel of the *final* syllable is *u* as

	<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
Sing. N.	<i>hjarta</i> , <i>heart</i> .	<i>kappi</i> , <i>champion</i> .	<i>saga</i> , <i>saga</i> .
A.	<i>hjarta</i>	<i>kappa</i>	<i>sögu</i>
D.	<i>hjarta</i>	<i>kappa</i>	<i>sögu</i>
G.	<i>hjarta</i>	<i>kappa</i>	<i>sögu</i>
Pl. N.	<i>hjörtu</i>	<i>kappar</i>	<i>sögur</i>
A.	<i>hjörtu</i>	<i>kappa</i>	<i>sögur</i>
D.	<i>hjörtum</i>	<i>köppum</i>	<i>sögum</i>
G.	<i>hjartna</i>	<i>kappa</i>	<i>sagna</i>

But *a* in the *penult* of trisyllables is in the like cases changed to *u*, as *Nom. S. harpari*, *D. Pl. hörpurum*; *N. S. leikari*, *D. Pl. leikurum*.

62. Some masculines, especially those in *ingi*, insert *j* in the final syllable in all the inflected cases, as

höfðingi, *chieftain*. illvirki, *malefactor*, vili, *will*.

höfðingja illvirkja vilja

höfðingja illvirkja vilja

höfðingja illvirkja vilja

höfðingjar illvirkjar viljar

höfðingja illvirkja vilja

höfðingjum illvirkjum viljum

höfðingja illvirkja vilja

63. Masculines in *andi* are irregular in the plural, as *búandi*, which has also a contract form.

contract form.

búandi (e,) *peasant*, bóndi (e)

búanda bónda

búanda bónda

búanda bónda

búendr bændr, bændr

búendr bændr, bændr

búöndum, endum bóndum, bændum

búanda, enda bónda, bænda

64. All present participles active, when used substantively to denote a personal agent, and which generally occur in the plural, and those used in the masc. sing. to signify a quality, endowment, faculty, or action, (like the English, *a saying*, the *doing* of a thing, &c.) as *talandi*, *the faculty of speech*, *togandi*, *any thing tedious*; *tildragandi*, *occasion*; are thus declined:

eigandi, *possessor*.

eiganda

eiganda

eiganda

so dómandi, *judge*.elskandi, *lover*.lesandi, *reader*.sækjandi, *plaintiff*.verjandi, *defendant*.

eigendr

eigendr

eigendum (öndum)

eigenda (anda)

65. *Herra* and *Síra*, which are used before the baptismal names of priests and provosts, are the only masculines in *a* of this declension, and vary from *geisli* in the nominative only.

66. Some feminines, as *lilja*, *gyðja*, *vara*, make the genitive plural like the nominative singular in *a*, instead of *na*.

67. *Kona*, *woman*, *wife*, makes the gen. pl. *kvenna*; *kvinna* is sometimes, in the early writers, unchanged in the gen. pl. but with the moderns it takes the same gen. pl. as *kona*, namely *kvenna*.

68. As examples for practice may serve

like <i>auga</i>	like <i>geisli</i>	like <i>tunga</i>	like <i>kappi</i>
eyra, <i>ear</i>	dropi, <i>drop</i>	dúfa, <i>dove</i>	fèlagi, <i>fellow</i>
lunga, <i>lung</i>	ungi, <i>young one</i>	þúfa, <i>molehill</i>	nagli, <i>nail</i>
hnoða, <i>ball of yarn</i>	bogi, <i>bow</i>	gríma, <i>mask</i>	api, <i>ape</i>
bjúga, <i>pudding</i>	risi, <i>giant</i>	villa, <i>error</i>	asni, <i>ass</i>
	skuggi, <i>shade</i>	kvíga, <i>heifer</i>	andi, <i>spirit</i>

like <i>saga</i>	like <i>höfðingi</i>	like <i>vili</i>
<i>gata, street</i>	<i>ræningi, robber</i>	<i>einheri, an appella-</i>
<i>flaska, flask,</i>	<i>frelsingi, freeman</i>	<i>tion of the God Thor</i>
<i>staka, strophe, skin</i>	<i>leysingi, freedman</i>	<i>skipverfi, seaman</i>
<i>haka, chin</i>		<i>eyskeggi, islander</i>
<i>skata, skate (fish)</i>		

69. THE CLOSE DIVISION

consists of nouns ending in consonants, or in *i* proper, for as before observed (59) the masculines in *i* classed with the first declension ought properly to end in *e*. This division has two declensions; one, the *second* declension, embracing all nouns ending in a consonant, or which end in *i* proper, whether simple as in *merki*, or diphthongal as in *fræ* (*fræ*) see (23). The other, the *third* declension, consisting of those nouns whose final syllable contains a distinct *u*.

70. *Second Declension.*

	<i>neuter</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
Sing. N.	land, <i>land</i>	brandr, <i>sword-blade</i>	för, <i>journey</i>
A.	land	brand	för
D.	landi (e)	brandi (e)	för
G.	lands	brands	farar
Plu. N.	lönd	brandar	farir (ar)
A.	lönd	branda	farir (ar)
D.	löndum	bröndum	förum
G.	landa	branda	fara

71. If neither *a* nor *o* occur in the nom. there is regularly no change of vowel, as

skip, <i>ship</i>	konúngtr, <i>king</i>	eign, <i>possession</i>
skipum	konúngum	eignum

But the masc. noun dag^t, besides the usual changes, has another in the dative singular,

N. S. dag^t, *day*

N. Pl. dagar

D. degi

D. dögum

72. When the nom. in its root form ends in *n* or *l* preceded by a vowel, the masculine characteristic *t* is often dropped, and the final consonant doubled, as steinn [for stein^t], hæll [for hæl^t], and so in longer words, as drottinn, lykill. The oblique cases are, in general, regular, as acc. stein, hæl, drottin, lykil; but in monosyllables the *t* final of the dat. sing. is often dropped, as hæl for hæli, hól for hóli, her for heri, ís for ísi.

If the final radical consonant be *r* or *s*, usage varies, sometimes the consonant being doubled *rr*, *ss*, and sometimes the characteristic rejected. It is however most generally retained, as Þórr, herr, hauss, íss, óss, but hamar, kurteis.

If the *n*, *l*, or *s* final be preceded by another consonant, the characteristic is dropped altogether, as vagn, hrafn, fugl, karl, hálsl, kross, lax.

73. Dissyllables are contracted in their inflection, by the elision of vowels, whenever the pronunciation will allow it, as the neuter nouns

sumar, *summer*.

höfuð, *head*.

sumar

höfuð

sumri

höfði

sumars

höfuðs

sumur	höfuð
sumur	höfuð
sumrum	höfðum
sumra	höfða

So the masculine nouns

N. hamar, *hammer, rock.* drottinn, *lord.* lykill, *key.*

D. hamri drottni

N. hamrar drottnar lykjar

A. hamra

D. hömrum

G. hamra

74. Some admit an anomalous change of vowel in the contracted forms as the neuter noun, megin

megin, *power, strength.*

megin

magni

megins

megin, mögn

megin, mögn

mögnum

magna

So masc. ketill, and fem. alin

ketill, *kettle.*

alin, *ell.*

D. katli

G. álnar

N. katlar

N. álnir

A. katla

D. álnum

D. kötlum

G. álna

75. To the contracts belong the masc. nouns *jöfurr* and *fjöturr*, which retain *ö* throughout.

N. *jöfurr*, *king*. *fjöturr*, *fetter*.

D. *jöfri* *fjötri*

Pl. N. *jöfrar* *fjötrar*

The other similar nouns of all the genders had anciently simple *t* (not *ur* or *urr*,) and are therefore not to be regarded as contracts, as

<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
N. <i>silft</i> , <i>silver</i> .	<i>akr</i> , <i>field</i> .	<i>fjöðt</i> , <i>feather</i> .

D. <i>silfri</i>	<i>akri</i>	G. <i>fjaðrar</i>
	Pl. N. <i>akrar</i>	<i>fjaðrir</i> (ar)

D. *fjöðrum*

G. *fjaðra*

76. Neuter polysyllables in *að*, *an*, and feminines in *an* are not contracted.

<i>neut.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
<i>mannlikan</i> , <i>human image</i> .	<i>skipan</i> , <i>arrangement</i> , <i>mess</i> .
<i>mannlikan</i>	<i>skipan</i>
<i>mannlikani</i>	<i>skipan</i>
<i>mannlikans</i>	<i>skipanar</i> (onar)

<i>mannlikun</i> (on)	<i>skipanir</i>
<i>mannlikun</i> (on)	<i>skipanir</i>
<i>mannlikunum</i>	<i>skipunum</i> (onom)
<i>mannlikana</i>	<i>skipana</i>

77. Some words of this declension insert *j*, others *v*, before the final syllables consisting of, or beginning with a vowel, (but not *j* before *i*, or *v* before *u*.)

78. The insertion of *v* prevents the change of a preceding *ö* (or *au*) to *a* (or *á*) before the terminal vowel *a*. (37) In the plural of feminines, the inserted *v* requires the ancient ending *ar*.

<i>frœ</i> (<i>fræ</i> ,) <i>seed</i> .	<i>saungt</i> , <i>song</i> .	<i>ör</i> , <i>arrow</i> .
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<i>frœ</i>	<i>saung</i>	<i>ör</i>
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<i>frœvi</i>	<i>saungvi</i>	<i>öru</i>
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<i>frœs</i>	<i>saungs</i>	<i>örvar</i>
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<i>frœ</i>	<i>saungvar</i>	<i>örvar</i>
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<i>frœ</i>	<i>saungva</i>	<i>örvar</i>
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<i>frœvum</i> (om)	<i>saungum</i> (om)	<i>örum</i> (om)
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<i>frœva</i>	<i>saungva</i>	<i>örva</i>
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79. If *j* be inserted, the final syllable (*ji*) of the dat. sing. of masc. nouns is dropped, and the plural takes the endings N. *ir*, Ac. *i*; but in feminines the ancient *ar* is retained, and the final syllable becomes *jar*, thus

<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
<i>nes</i> , <i>promontory</i> .	<i>dreingt</i> , <i>boy</i> .	<i>ben</i> , <i>wonnd</i> .
<i>nes</i>	<i>dreing</i>	<i>ben</i>
<i>nesi</i>	<i>dreing</i>	<i>ben</i>
<i>nes</i>	<i>dreings</i>	<i>benjar</i>

<i>nes</i>	<i>dreingir</i>	<i>benjar</i>
<i>nes</i>	<i>dreingi</i>	<i>benjar</i>
<i>nesjum</i>	<i>dreingjum</i>	<i>benjum</i>
<i>nesja</i>	<i>dreingja</i>	<i>benja</i>

80. There are many masculines having a single consonant after a vowel and before *t*, which also have

the dat. sing. like the acc. and have the nom. pl. in *ir*, and the acc. pl. in *i*, without inserting the *j*; and there are also many feminines, chiefly in *ing*, *ung*, and *t* (or *i*), which have *ar* in the plural without the insertion of *v* or *j*, as

dalk, <i>valley</i> .	drottning, <i>queen</i> .	veiðt (veidi,) <i>game</i> .
dal	drottning	veiði
dal	drottningu	veiði
dals	drottningar	veiðar
dalir	drottningar	veiðar
dali	drottningar	veiðar
dölum	drottningum	veiðum
dala	drottninga	veiða

but *dali* sometimes occurs in the dative singular, and *Herdalar* is found in the plural. The fem. *brúðt* makes *brúðir* in the plural.

81. Some resemble the *third* declension in the form of the gen. sing. (making it in *ar*) but in other respects are declined like either

1.) *brandt*, 2.) *dreingt*, or 3.) *dalt*.

Like *brandt* are declined

hattt, *kraptt*, (*kraftt*), *grautt*, *skógt*, *vindt*, and in the old poetic dialect *vegt* (whence the phrase *alla vega*);

Like *dreingt*,

belgt, *mergt*, *leggt*, *hrygggt*, *verkt*, *reykt*, *lækt*, *drykkgt* and *bær*, whence *bæjar*, *bæjum*, *bæja*, with *j* inserted, which is strictly observed in all the best ancient works;

Like *dalr*,
staðr, *sauðr*, *bragr*, *vegr*,* *réttr*, *vinr*
 (or *vin*), *hugr* *hlutr*, *munt* (difference,) and all in *-naðr*, (*-nuðr*) and *-skapr*, which however are seldom used in the plural.

82. Neuters in *i* and masculines in *ir* reject *i* before the endings *-um*, *-ar*, *-a*, unless the preceding consonant be *g* or *k*, in which case *i* is changed to *j*, instead of being rejected. Feminines in *i* proper are indeclinable in the sing. but have *ir* in the plural, as

<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>læknir</i>	<i>æfi</i>
<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>lækni</i>	<i>æfi</i>
<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>lækni</i>	<i>æfi</i>
<i>kvæðis</i>	<i>merkis</i>	<i>læknis</i>	<i>æfi</i>
<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>læknar</i>	<i>æfir</i>
<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>lækna</i>	<i>æfir</i>
<i>kvæðum</i>	<i>merkjum</i>	<i>læknum</i>	<i>æfum</i>
<i>kvæða;</i>	<i>merkja;</i>	<i>lækna</i>	<i>æfa</i>

Eyrir, *a tongue of land*, makes in the pl. *aurar*, *aura*, *aurum*, *aura*; *eyri*, *a low sandy beach*, has *eyrar* in the gen. sing. and nom. pl. *So helgi*, *sanctity*, *holi-day*, *Sunday*, makes *helgar* in the same cases.

83. Some of all the three genders have other irregularities; as the neuter noun *læti*, which occurs only in the plural and has dat. *látum*, gen. *lata*.

Some neuters become feminines in the plural, as :

* *Vegr* sometimes has *vegum* in the acc. pl.

Sing. lim, <i>bough</i>	Pl. limar
tál, <i>cheat</i>	tálar
eing, <i>field</i>	eingjar
mund, <i>period of time</i>	mundir
þúsund, <i>thousand</i>	þúsundir

Some of this class are declined throughout in both genders. Frœði, *knowledge*, is feminine in the sing. and indeclinable like æfi, but in the pl. is neuter and follows kvæði. (82)

84. Some neuters are found in the nom. and gen. both with and without the final *i*, as eing and eingi, fullting and fulltingi, sinn, *time* (German) and sinni; the lengthened form belongs to the modern dialect, but has often been introduced into printed editions from modern copies of ancient manuscripts.

85. The masc. guð *god*, which wants *t* in the nom. has the nom. pl. guðir, but goð, which signifies a *heathen* god, has goð in the plural; líkhamt or líkamt, which in the singular usually takes the form líkami, and follows geisli (60), makes líkamir in the pl. and is inflected like dalir (80). A more numerous class of words occurs, with the termination *i* as well as *t*, but making the common pl. of both modes of inflection in *-ar*, as

Sing. kærleikt or kærleiki <i>love</i>	Pl. kærleikar &c. on-
kærleik	kærleika
sannleikt or sannleiki	sannleikar

The ending *-leiki* is common in the modern dialect.

Sometimes the change of form is accompanied with a change of signification, as

oddi, *point (of a weapon)*; oddi, *point (of land)*

munni, *mouth*; munni, *embouchure*

karl, *an old man*; Karli, *a proper name*

So some of the irregulars, as

bragr, *a poem*; Bragi, *a proper name*

hugi, *humour, spirit*; hugi, *mind, thought*

hlut, *lot, thing*; hluti, *portion*

It also happens that words of these inflections sometimes resemble each other without being related.

bolr, (=dall) *trunk*; boli, *bull*

hagr, *condition*; hagi, *meadow*

In some few cases, neuters of this declension assume the *i* final and follow the first declension, as

ómak, ómaki, *trouble*

mál, *speech*; formáli, *preface [poem]*

verk, *work*; verki, *a literary work*,

land, *land, country*; landi, *compatriot*

búi, *dwelling*; búi, *neighbour*

höfuð, *head*; höfði, *promontory*

norðr, *the north*; Norðri, *the name of a*
[dwarf]

86. The other principal masc. irregulars of this declension are these ;

skór, *shoe* dörr, *spear (dörr)* maðr, *man* fingr, *finger*

skó dörr mann fingr

skó dörr manni fingri

skós dörs manns fingrs

skúar	derir	menn	fingt
skúa	deri	menn	fingt
skóm	dörum	mönnum	fingrum
skúa	darra	manna	fingra

The moderns contract skór in the pl. thus ;

Nom. skór, acc. skó, dat. skóm, gen. skóa.

87. The feminine sál, *soul*, has sálu in the dat. sing. sálir nom. and sálna gen. plural; sálu sometimes occurs in the gen. sing. especially in composition, as sáluhjalp; grein makes the pl. greinir, and sometimes greinar; ey, *island*, has eyju or ey in the dat. and eyjar in the plural; but eya is now generally used in the sing. and is inflected according to the first declension.

Monosyllables in á are contracted, and the following a or u in the inflected cases coalesces with the á, as

brá, <i>eyebrow</i>	á, <i>river</i>	skrá, <i>lock, rescript, statute</i>	
brá	á	skrá	[<i>vine</i>
brá	á	skrá	so. gjá, <i>chasm, ra-</i>
brár	ár	skrár	spá, <i>prophecy</i>
			rá, <i>she-goat,</i>
brár	ár	skrár	slá, <i>bolt</i> [<i>sail-</i>
brár	ár	skrár	[<i>yard</i>
brám	ám	skrám	
brá, bráa	á, áa	skrá, skráa	

Some derivatives with this ending are indeclinable in the sing. with the ancients, as ásjá, *protection, countenance*.

88. The following may serve as examples for practice.

like land	like brandt	like eign
haf, <i>sea</i>	hestt, <i>horse</i>	dygd, <i>virtue</i>
lamb, <i>lamb</i>	eldt, <i>fire</i>	ferð, <i>voyage, journey</i>
blað, <i>leaf</i>	dómt, <i>judgment</i>	sjón, <i>sight</i>
ax, <i>ear (of corn)</i>	brunn, <i>fountain</i>	sókn, <i>parish</i>
vatn, <i>water</i>		förn, <i>offering</i>
tjald, <i>tent</i>	like lykill	auðn, <i>desert</i>
gras, <i>grass</i>		pisl, <i>torture</i>
glas, <i>a glass</i>	kaðall, <i>cable</i>	gerð, <i>action</i>
	jökull, <i>iceberg, glacier</i>	
	biðill, <i>suitor</i> [cier	

like skip	like læknir	like förr
borð, <i>table</i>	viðir, <i>willow</i>	gjöf, <i>gift</i>
stríð, <i>war</i>	þyrnir, <i>thorn, hook</i>	gröf, <i>ditch</i>
mál, <i>measure</i>	reynir, <i>mount'n ash</i>	öxl, <i>shoulderblade</i>
bú, <i>dwelling</i>	léttir, <i>relief</i>	gjörð, <i>girth</i>
hey, <i>hay</i>	missir, <i>loss</i>	mjóðm, <i>hip</i>
gler, <i>glass</i>	mælir, <i>measure</i>	skömm, <i>shame</i>
		höfn, <i>harbour</i>
		vör, <i>lip</i>

like kvæði	like dalt	like drottning
klæði, <i>clothing</i>	hvalt, <i>whale</i>	sigling, <i>sailing</i>
epli, <i>apple</i>	boltt, <i>trunk</i>	djörfung, <i>daring</i>
enni, <i>forehead</i>	hver, <i>boiling-spring</i>	hörmúng, <i>misery</i>
viti, <i>punishment</i>	staft, <i>staff</i>	
frelsi, <i>freedom</i>	lýðt, <i>people</i>	
akkeri, <i>anchor</i>	smiðt, <i>smith, artificer</i>	
gæði, <i>(the) good</i>	hagt, <i>condition</i>	
eyrindi, <i>business</i>		

like merki	like dreingt	like æfi
riki, realm	sekkþ, sack	gleði, joy
tylki, province	seggt, man	elli, age
virki, entrenchm't	þveingt, shoestring	kristni, Christianity
vigi, military post		mildi, munificence
		réttvísi, justice
		beiðni, petition
		hlýðni, obedience

like nes	like hamarr	like ben
skær, cliff	jaðarr, border	nauðsyn, necessity
kyn, family	morgun, morning	fit, list
rif, rib	aptan, evening	egg, egg
		klyf, pack
		nyt, nut, utility

like veiðt (veiði)(fe.)	like ör
ermi, sleeve	dögg, dew
mýri, marsh	stöð, place
heiði, heath	
lýgi, lie	
festi, collar, fast	

89. The Third Declension

embraces the remaining nouns, being those whose primitive ending contained *u* or *v*. This letter however has in many cases been dropped, or lost by coalescence with other letters.

The neuters of this declension are few, and all end in *e* (for *ev*). The masculines have *ar* in the gen. and *ir* in the pl. ; the feminines *ar* or *t* in the gen. and *r* in the plural.

nom.	masc.	fem.		
tre, (for	völlur, <i>field</i>	fjörður, röt, <i>root</i>	mörk, <i>forest</i> ,	
tre, <i>trev</i>)	völl	fjörð, [<i>bay</i>	röt	mörk, [<i>mark</i>
tre, [<i>tree</i>	velli	firði	röt	mörk
tres	vallar	fjarðar	rótar	merkt
tre	vellir	firðir	røttr	merkt
tre	völlu	fjörðu	røttr	merkt
trjam	völlum	fjörðum	rótum	mörkum
trjá	valla	fjarða	róta	marka

90. *kne* is declined like *tre*, so *hle* and *spe*, which however do not occur in the plural. About the 15th century, the Icelanders began to pronounce the *e* in words of this class like *je*, whence the orthography *trè*, *très*, *knè* etc. which has been followed in many good editions. *Trjá* *m* and *trjá* the dat. and gen. pl. of *tre* are contracted for *trjavum*, *trjava*. The word *fe cattle, money, personal property*, has *fjár* (for *fjavar*). But *ve*, *temple*, follows *land* or *skip*.

91. The masculines are generally written with *r* (for *ur*), because it was not observed that the *u* in the final syllable, as in the dat. pl. was the occasion of the *ö* in the first syllable (46). So *hvalr* has *a*, because the *r* is separated from the root merely by a Shva, but *kjölur* has *ö*, because the final syllable contains *u* proper. In all the words of this class, the accusative plural has a double form; in *i*, corresponding with the vowel of the nom. pl. (as in the 2nd

dec.) as *velli*, *firði*, and in *u*, corresponding with the vowel of the dat. pl. The latter is the regular ancient form. There are also many changes of vowel in these words, though some admit no change.

N. sonur, (son) *dráttur*, *draught* *viður*, *tree*, *wood*

A. son, [son *drátt* *við*

D. syni *drátt* *viði*

G. sonar *dráttar* *viðar*

N. synir *drættir* *viðir*

A. { syni { *drætti* { *viði*
 { sonu { *dráttu* { *viðu*

D. sonum *dráttum* *viðum*

G. sona *drátta* *viða*

The words *fótur*, *foot*, and *vetr*, *winter* *vetr*, are irregular.

fótur *vetr* (for *vetr-ur*)

fót *vetr* (for *vetr-u*)

fœti *vetri*

fótar *vetrar*

fœtr *vetr* (for *vetr-t*)

fœtr *vetr* (for *vetr-t*)

fótum *vetrum*

fóta *vetra*

92. The feminines of this declension have also many vowel-changes; some admit no change, and some have a double inflection, one according to this, and one according to the second declension.

3d Dec.		2d Dec.	
mörk, <i>forest</i> ,	staung, <i>pole</i>	mörk	staung
mörk [<i>mark</i>	staung	mörk	staung
mörk	staung	mörku	staung
merkþ	steingþ	markar	stángar
merkþ	steingþ	markir	stángir
merkþ	steingþ	markir	stángir
mörkum	staungum	mörkum	staungum
marka	stánga	marka	stánga

The vowel-change in *staung*, *steingþ* is in fact the same as in *mörk*, *merkþ*; as the lengthening of *ö* to *au* and of *e* to *ei* is merely the effect of the *ng* which follows them (49). The principal words which admit of this double inflection are *strönd*, *strand*, *rönd*, *margin*, *spaug*, *lamina*, *taung*, *forceps*, *haunk*, *skein*.

93. In a single instance, the change of inflection is attended with a change of signification, namely; *önd* pl. *endþ*, *duck*, *önd* pl. *andar* *spirit*, *ghost*. Three of this class of words, *strönd*, *rönd*, *önd*, always make the gen. sing. in *ar*; so that *önd*, *duck*, and *önd*, *spirit*, differ in inflection only in the dat. sing. and nom. and acc. pl.

önd, <i>duck</i>	önd, <i>spirit</i>
önd	önd
önd	öndu
andar	andar

endr	andir
endr	andir
öndum	öndum
anda	anda

94. Some monosyllables terminating in an accented vowel (diphthong) are regular in their contractions, when the ending begins with a vowel. If the final vowel of the nom. be *á*, *a* or *u* following coalesces with it; if *ó* or *ú*, *u* alone coalesces; as

tá, <i>toe</i>	kló, <i>claw</i>
G. tár (for taar)	klóar

Pl. N. tær	klær
D. tám (for táum)	klóm
	G. klóa

á, *ewe*, has æ r, and *kú*, *cow*, kyr, in the gen. and in the pl. These forms (ær, kyr) in the modern dialect are used for the nom. sing. also, so that these words are alike in the nom. and gen. sing. and in the nom. and acc. pl. In others, the *r* final of the pl. coalesces with the preceding consonant, as *brún*, *eyebrow*, pl. *brýnn*; (Egilss. p. 306.) the moderns say *brýn*, or sometimes *brýr*; *mús*, *mouse*, makes the pl. *mýss* or *mýs*; *dyrr* or *dyr*, *door opening*, occurs in the pl. only, and makes the dat. and gen. *durum*, *dura*, or *dyrum*, *dyra*. Both *brýnn* and *dyrr* in the pl. are sometimes referred to the neut. gender.

Still more irregular are *hönd*, *hand*, and *nát* or *nótt*, *night*.

hönd	nátt	or	nótt
hönd	nátt		nótt
hendi	nátt		nóttu
handar	náttar		nætr (nœtr)
hendr	nætr		(nœtr)
hendr	nætr		(nœtr)
höndum	náttum		nóttum
handa ;	nátta		nóttu

95. Nouns of this declension in *d* or *t* generally make the gen. in *ar*, but those in *g* or *k* have the gen. sing. like the nom. pl.

96. *hind*, *hind*, and *hnot*, *hazelnut*, are thus declined :

hind	hnot
hind	hnot
hind	hnot
hindar	hnotar
hindr	hnetr
hindr	hnetr
hindum	hnotum
hinda	hnota

In Rask's *Anvisning till Isländskan*, Stockholm, 1818, where the declensions are arranged upon a different principle, the masculines which have the gen. in *ar* form a separate declension. According to this arrangement, the anomalous masculines mentioned in the text at (81) are classed with the masculines of the third declension, which regularly make the gen. in *ar*. The paradigms given in the *Anvisning* are *dráttir* (91) *völlr* (89) *viðr* (91) and *skjöldr*, *bragtr*, and *belgr*, which are thus declined :

skjöldr, <i>shield</i>	bragt, <i>poem, custom</i>	belgt, <i>skin</i>
skjöld	brag	belg
skildi	brag	belg
skjaldar	bragar	belgjar
skildir	bragir	belgir
skjöldu	bragi	belgi
skjöldum	brögum	belgjum
/skjalda	braga	belgia
like dráttt	like völlr	like viðr
þáttt, <i>section</i>	göltr, <i>boar</i>	feldt, <i>skin, coat</i>
háttt, <i>manner</i>	vöndr, <i>broom</i>	siðt, <i>custom</i>
máttt, <i>strength</i>	knöttt, <i>ball</i>	líðt, <i>joint, member</i>
þráðt, <i>thread</i>	börkr, <i>bark</i>	smíðt, <i>smith, artisan</i>
	köttt, <i>cat</i>	limt, <i>limb</i>
like skjöldr		litt, <i>colour</i>
hjörrt, <i>stag</i>	like bragt	sjóðt, <i>purse</i>
kjölr, <i>keel</i>	mat, <i>meat</i>	like belgr
mjöðr, <i>mead</i>	rett, <i>right, dish</i>	
björn, <i>bear</i>	vint, <i>friend</i>	hryggt, <i>back</i>
	hugt, <i>mind</i>	leggt, <i>leg</i>
	sauðt, <i>sheep</i>	mergt, <i>marrow</i>
	munt, <i>difference</i>	drykk, <i>drink</i>
		lækt, <i>brook</i>
		reykt, <i>smoke</i>

All these nouns which make in the acc. pl. have also another acc. in *i*.

Those which insert *j* in the gen. sing. in effect insert it in all the cases, the pl. belgir, drykkir, being pron. as if written belgjir, drykkjir.

Some, as sjár. (sjór) *sea*, snjár, (snjór) *snow*, insert *f* (or *u*). Thus sjár, gen. sjáfar, pl. sjáfir; snjár, gen. snjáfar, etc.; fiskt has in the gen. fiskjar or fisks, pl. fiskar.

97. We may here notice certain words indicating degrees of relationship, of different genders, and which might be considered as constituting a separate declension, if they were not so few. They are

faðir	móðir	bróðir	dóttir	systir
föður	móður	bróður	dóttur	systur
föður	móður	bróður	dóttur	systur
föður	móður	bróður	dóttur	systur

feðr	mæðr	bræðr	dætr	systr
feðr	mæðr	bræðr	dætr	systr
feðrum	mæðrum	bræðrum	dætrum	systrum
feðra	mæðra	bræðra	dætra	systra

faðir sometimes has feðr, and bróðir, bræðr, in the dat. sing.

98. Besides these, the ancient dialect has some peculiar words of relationship, of different declensions, signifying *two* persons, and therefore occurring in the pl. only. If the persons are of different sexes, the word is neuter, thus :

hjon, <i>man and wife</i>	feðgin, <i>father & daughter</i>
systkin, <i>brother and sister</i>	mæðgin, <i>mother and son</i>
hju, <i>boy and girl, or man</i>	feðgar, <i>father and son</i>
<i>and wife.</i>	mæðgur, <i>mother & daughter</i>

To this class may be referred börn, *children*, the only one which occurs in the sing. barn(= land); feðgar is masculine, and mæðgur (=túngur) gen. mæðgna, feminine. The others are all neuter.

99. DECLENSION WITH THE ARTICLE.

This consists merely in annexing the definite article *hit*, *hinn*, *hin*, to the noun, both noun and article retaining their proper terminations with little change of form through all the inflections. As the article is properly a pronoun, resembling the adjective in its declension, it will be serviceable first to exhibit its complete inflection.

<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
<i>hit</i>	<i>hinn</i>	<i>hin</i>
<i>hit</i>	<i>hinn</i>	<i>hina</i>
<i>hinu</i>	<i>binum</i>	<i>hinni</i>
<i>hins</i>	<i>hins</i>	<i>hinna</i>
<i>hin</i>	<i>hinir</i>	<i>hinar</i>
<i>hin</i>	<i>hina</i>	<i>hinar</i>
<i>binum</i>	<i>binum</i>	<i>binum</i>
<i>hinna</i>	<i>hinna</i>	<i>hinna</i>

When annexed to the noun, the article *always* loses the *h*, and if the noun end in the short vowels *a*, *i*, or *u*, the *i* also is dropped ; the *i* is likewise dropped after all plural endings in *r*.

100. The noun suffers no change in any of its cases, except in the dat. pl. where the *m* final is dropped for the sake of euphony, and as the noun then consequently ends in *u*, the *hi* of the article is dropped also (99). In the following paradigms, the article is separated from the noun by a hyphen, in order to exhibit more clearly the inflections of both, but in

practice, the hyphen is omitted, and the article joined immediately to the noun, thus

hjártat, i. e. hjarta-t i. e. hjarta hit *the heart*
 andinn i. e. andi-nn i. e. andi hinn, *the spirit*
 gatan i. e. gata-n i. e. gata hin, *the street*

hjarta-t	andi-nn	gata-n
hjarta-t	anda-nn	götu-na
hjarta-nu	anda-num	götu-nni
hjarta-ns	anda-ns	götu-nnar

hjörtu-n	andar-nir	götur-nar
hjörtu-n	anda-na	götur-nar
hjörtu-num	öndu-num	götu-num
hjartrna-nna	anda-nna	gatrna-nna

101. It is further to be observed that the masculines of the second and third declension, which want *i* in the dat. sing. do not take the *i* of the article in the dat. thus *dreingr-inn*, dat. *dreing-num*; *dalr-inn*, dat. *dal-num*; but those nouns of this class which admit *i* final in the dative generally retain it when declined with the article, as *ísinum*, rather than *ísnúm*; *stólinum*, rather than *stólnúm*.

102. The following are examples of the second declension.

skip-it	konúngtr-inn	eign-in
skip-ít	konúng-inn	eign-ina
skipi-nu	konúngi-num	eign-inni
skip-ins	konúngs-ins	eignar-innar

skip-in	konúngar-nir	eignir-nar
skip-in	konúnga-na	eignir-nar
skipu-num	konúngu-num	eignu-num
skipa-nna	konúnga-nna	eigna-nna

103. Whenever *t* is followed by a vowel, it properly loses its semi-syllabic character, and is transferred to the syllable following, thus

silf-rit, not silft-it i. e. silfur-it,
málm-rinn, " málm^t-inn " málmur-inn,
fjöð-rin " fjöð^t-in " fjöður-in,
but this rule is now observed in the neuter only.

104. All contract and irregular forms remain unchanged; as *degi-num*, *katli-num*, *sálu-nni*, *álnar-innar*; *t* retains its semi-syllabic character before *n*, as *bænd^t-nir*, *fing^t-na*. *Mað^t* adds the syllable *ir* in the nom. pl. and *i* in the acc. before the article, thus *mennir-nir* (rarely *menninir*), *menⁿi-na*.

105. Monosyllabic nouns, ending in a long vowel or diphthong, retain the *i* of the article, in those cases where the word would otherwise continue a monosyllable, as *skrá-in*, not *skrá-n*, *ey-in*, not *ey-n*, but reject it, when its retention would make the noun a trisyllable, as *skrá-na*, not *skrá-ina*, *skrá-nni*, not *skrá-inni*; *ey-na*, not *ey-ina*, *ey-nni*, not *ey-inni*; (if the dat. *eyju* be used the definite form is *eyjunni* (87)).

106. Feminines ending in simple vowels often reject the *hi* of the article, in the acc. sing. as *för-*

na, for för-ina; gröf-na, for gröf-ina (Snorra Edda p. 138); reið-na, for reið-ina; húð-na, for húð-ina (Snorra Edda p. 144).

Third Declension.

kne-ít, <i>the knee</i>	kjölr-inn, <i>the keel</i>	bók-in, <i>the book</i>
kne-ít	kiöl-inn	bók-ina
kne-nu	kili-num	bók-inni
knes-ins	kjalar-ins	bókar-innar
kne-in	kilir-nir	bœkt-nar
kne-in	kjölu-na	bœkt-nar
knjá-num	kjölu-num	bóku-num
knjá-nna	kjala-nna	bóka-nna

107. The anomalous nouns *faðir* and *bróðir* generally add *s* to the gen. sing. when declined with the article, *föðurs-ins*, *bróðurs-ins*.

108. The modern form *trèð*, for *tre-it*, is found in some good manuscripts.

109. The nouns of this declension retain all their irregularities before the article, as *mýsnar*, *dyr-nar*, or neut. *dyrrin*, but *brýnnar* is used instead of *brýnnar* (Snorra Edda p. 50).

110. Names of persons and places do not receive the article, except where a common noun has become *nomen proprium*, as *vík-in*, (*the bay*), the bay of Christiania in the Northern part of the Skagerrack, *Lögt-inn*, (*the water, sea*) Lake Mælar.

The titles of books, as *Njála*, *Edda*, *Hákornarmál*, *Grimnismál*, *Grágás*, *Loðbró-*

karkviða, are used without the article. So national appellations, many of which occur in the plural only, as Danir, Svíar, Gautar, Irar, Finnar, Bjarmar,* but the corresponding adjectives, which are often used instead of these nouns, especially in the modern dialect, are declined with the article like substantives, as þýzkí-inn, danskí-inn.

2. ADJECTIVES.

111. The inflections of the adjective considerably resemble those of the nouns; but by no means as closely as in Greek and Latin, where these two classes of words are declined nearly alike.

The article, when used with the adjective, always precedes it, and the adjective takes a peculiar defective inflection, called *the definite form*, corresponding, in the three genders, to the first or open Division of nouns, except in the plural, where all cases and genders alike terminate in *u*, and the *case* is determined by the context. When the adjective is used indefi-

* These rules are often disregarded in the later, and sometimes in the earlier Sagas; thus we find Einarana, Ljósvs. 30; Oddinn, Ljósvs. 31; Haraldanna, 6. Fms. 443, 7. Fms. 52; Breiðvíkingrinn, Eyrbyggja. 56; Breiðfyrðingarnir, Eyrb. 13; Gautunum, 3. Forn. S. N. 85; Svíanna, 3. F. S. N. 99; Finnurnar 2. F. N. S. 174; Austmaðr, when used in a definite sense, generally takes the article, Víga-Glúms S. c. 19; Landnáma, 118; Njála 54, 60; Ljósvs. 1. Tran.

nitely, or without the article, it takes a totally different, and very complete inflection, which is called the *indefinite form*, and answers to the close Division of nouns, and properly to the second declension, as no adjective makes *e* in the nom. pl. neut. or *u* in the acc. pl. masc., or *t* in the nom. pl. fem.

112. It may assist the learner, to remember, that the gen. sing. is alike in the neut. and masc.—The nom. sing. fem. as in Latin, like the nom. pl. neut.—the acc. fem. sing. like the acc. masc. pl.—the dat. masc. sing. like the dat. pl. which is the same in all the genders—and that the nom. and acc. of the neut. in *both* numbers are alike, as are also the nom. and acc. pl. fem.

113. The indefinite form is thus declined,

<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
spakt, <i>wise</i>	spakt	spök
spakt	spakan	spaka
spöku	spökum	spakri
spaks	spaks	spakrar
spök	spakir	spakar
spök	spaka	spakar
spökum	spökum	spökum
spakra	spakra	spakra

114. The definite form may always be readily found, the nom. sing. neut. being like the acc. fem. sing. of the indefinite form ; it is thus declined,

spaka	spaki	spaka
spaka	spaka	spöku
spaka	spaka	spöku
spaka	spaka	spöku
spöku	spöku	spöku
spöku	spöku	spöku
spöku	spöku	spöku
spöku	spöku	spöku

The inflection of the singular, as has been already observed, corresponds precisely with that of the open Division of nouns ; the neuter like *a u g a* , the masc. like *g eisli* , and the fem. like *t ú n g a* (60). Like *spakt* , *spakt* , *spak* , are declined

	<i>inde.</i>			<i>def.</i>
hagt	hagt	hög		haga, i, a
hvatt	hvatt	hvöt		hvata, i, a
hart	harðt	hörð		harða, i, a
hvast	hvass	hvöss		hvassa, i, a
snart	snar	snör		snara, i, a
gjarnr	gjarn	gjörn		gjarna, i, a
rángt	rángt	raung		ranga, i, a
kránkt	kránkt	kraunk		kránka, i, a

115, The following may serve as examples :

blá-tt	blá-r	blá	blá-a	blá-i	blá-a
blá-tt	blá-an	blá-a			
blá-u	blá-um	blá-rrí			
blá-s (ss)	blá-s (ss)	blá-rrar			

blá	blá-ir	blá-ar
blá	blá-a	blá-ar
blá-um	blá-um	blá-um
blá-rra	blá-rra	blá-rra

In like manner are declined

hrátt	hrár	hrá	hráa, i, a
frátt	frár	frá	fráa, i, a
frjótt	frjótt	frjó	frjóa, i, a
trútt	trúr	trú	trúa, i, a
hlýtt	hlýr	hlý	hlýa, i, a

skær-t	skær	skær
skær-t	skær-an	skær-a
skær-u	skær-um	skær-ri
skær-s	skær-s	skær-rar
skær	skær-ir	skær-ar
skær	skær-a	skær-ar
skær-um	skær-um	skær-um
skær-ra	skær-ra	skær-ra

Def. skæra skæri skær-a

So	sárt	sár	sár	sára, i, a
	stórt	stór	stór	stóra, i, a
	súrt	súr	súr	súra, i, a
	skirt	skír	skír	skíra, i, a
	dýrt	dýr	dýr	dýra, i, a
	bert	ber	ber	bera, i, a *
	þurt	þurr	þurr	þurra, i, a
	kyrt	kyrr	kyrr	kyrra, i, a

116. Although the adjective has but a single declension, several things are material to be observed in

* See (119).

the connection of the ending with the root-form. If the final radical letter be *ð*, preceded by a vowel or diphthong, the *ð* in the neuter coalesces with the neuter characteristic *t* and forms the ending *tt* as *glatt*, *glaðt*, *glöð*; *breitt*, *breiðt*, *breið*; in a single instance, namely, *gott*, *góðt*, *góð*, the accent is dropped; but the *ð*, if preceded by a consonant, is dropped altogether in the neuter, as *hart*, *harðt*, *hörð*; *sagt*, *sagðt*, *sögð*; - *haft*, *hafðt*, *höfð*.

In *dissyllables*, the *ð* is dropped, although preceded by a vowel, as *kallat*, *kallaðt*, *kölluð*; *lagit*, *lagiðt*, *lagið*, instead of *kallaðt*, *lagiðt*. In like manner *d* after a consonant is dropped, as *vant*, *vandt*, *vönd*; *selt*, *seldt*, *seld*; *geymt*, *geymdt*, *geymd*. But if there be *dd*, one of them is dropped as *gladt*, *gladdr*, *glödd*; *breidt*, *breiddt*, *breidd*; *mædt*, *mæddt*, *mædd*. If the root-form end in *tt*, another *t* is not added in the neut., but the neut. is like the fem. as *sett*, *settr*, *sett*; *mætt*, *mættt*, *mætt*; unless it be a case where these genders can be distinguished by the vowel, change as *latt*, *lattt*, *lött*. The neuters of words whose root-form ends in *tt* are not distinguishable from those of other adjectives ending in *t* simple, as

latt lattt lött, and *latt lattt löt*
hvatt hvattt hvött and *hvatt hvattt hvöt*

Before any other consonant than *t*, as well as before vowels, *ð*, *d*, *dd* are retained as

Gen. glaðs	glaðs	glaðrar
góðs	góðs	góðrar
kalds (kalz)	kalds	kaldrar
kends (kenz)	kends	kendrar
sagðs	sagðs	sagðrar
lærðs	lærðs	lærðrar
kallaðs	kallaðs	kallaðrar
ritaðs	ritaðs	ritaðrar

117. Those whose root-form ends in an accented vowel double the neuter characteristic *t*, the *r* which occurs in the dat. and gen. sing. fem. terminations *ri* and *rar*, and the gen. pl. *ra*, and often the *s* final in the neut. and masc. gen. sing. as

	prátt	prár	prá
Gen.	práss	práss	prárrar

Gen. pl. prárra prárra prárra

anðsætt,	auðsær,	auðsæ
mjótt	mjór	mjó
trútt	trúr	trú
nýtt	nýr	ný

Those in *á* are in general contracted in the cases where *a* and *u* follow, those vowels coalescing with the *á*, as blá for dat. neut. bláu; blán for acc. masc. bláan, blám for dat. masc. sing. and dat. pl. bláum; likewise in the definite form, as nom. hinn grái, but acc. hinn grá, for hinn gráa, dat. hinum grá, gen. hins grá. The uncontracted forms of these words belong to the modern dialect, and are hardly to be found in any ancient work of importance. The

ancients on the other hand often inserted *f* (or *þ*) to avoid the contraction, as *hátt*, *hár*, *há*, acc. masc. *háfan* for *háan*, dat. *háfum* or *háfom* (or *háam*) for *háum*; definite form *háfa*, *háfi*, *háfa*. In like manner *mjófa*, *mjófan*, *mjófum*, from *mjótt*, *mjór*, *mjó*; def. form *mjófa*, *mjófi*, *mjófa*. The adjective *nýtt*, *nýr*, *ný*, inserts *j* before all the vowels excepting *i*, as *nýju*, *nýjan*, for *nýu*, *nýan*, &c.

118. Some adjectives insert *j* and *þ* after the last consonant, without any other change in the inflection, thus corresponding to the nouns mentioned in (78 and 79,) as *dökkt* (*dökt*), *dökkf*, *dökk*; pl. *dökkvir*, (*döcqvir*) *dökkvar*, def. form *dökkva*, *dökkvi*, *dökkva*.

The only one which regularly inserts *j* is

mitt,	miðr,	mið
mitt,	miðjan,	miðja
miðju,	miðjum,	miðri, &c.

The nom. pl. (which would regularly be *mið*, *miðir*, *miðjar*,) does not occur, but the oblique cases

Acc.	mið,	miðja,	miðjar
Dat.		miðjum	
Gen.		miðra	

are found; the definite form is wanting. In several adjectives whose root-form ends in *g* or *k*, *j* is sometimes inserted before *a* and *u*, as

frægt,	frægt,	fræg
frægt,	frægjan, or frægan,	frægja, or fræga.

So sekt
 Acc. sekjan or sekan.

119. Monosyllables in *r* preceded by a long vowel, or diphthong, are regular, as

bert	ber-r	ber
fœr-t	fœr-r	fœr

but in modern Icelandic, the masc. characteristic *r* is rejected, the pronunciation having changed, and the masc. is now like the fem. in the nom.

But if the vowel be short, and the *r* doubled, then one *r* is dropped in the neut. before *t*, and before the endings beginning with *r*, in order that three *r* may not meet; these words however retain *rr* in the nom. fem., as the vowel would otherwise become long, and vary from the root-vowel, as

þurt,	þurr,	þurr
kyrt,	kyrr,	kyrr

Adjectives in *s* follow the same rules, thus

laust,	lauss,	laus
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with one *s* in the fem. because it is preceded by a diphthong, but

hvast,	hvass,	hvöss
--------	--------	-------

with two *s* in the fem. because the vowel is short. Before the terminal syllables beginning with *r*, the *s* generally remains unchanged, but sometimes becomes *ss*. In a single word in *ss* the vowel of the neut. is accented, namely *víst*, *viss*, *viss*.

120. But if the *r* final of the root-form be preceded by a consonant, it becomes semi-syllabic *ʀ* (not

ur) before *t* and *s*, and at the end of words, but simple *r* before a vowel or the endings *-ri*, *-rar*, *-ra*, in which latter case one *r* is rejected, because two *r* cannot be pronounced after a consonant. All this is exemplified in

fag <i>tt</i> ,	fag <i>t</i> ,	fög <i>t</i>
fag <i>tt</i> ,	fagran,	fagra
fögru,	fögrum,	fagri (for fagri)
fag <i>ts</i> ,	fag <i>ts</i> ,	fagrar (for fagrar.)

fög <i>t</i> ,	fagrir,	fagrar
fög <i>t</i> ,	fagra,	fagrar
fögrum,	fögrum,	fögrum
fagra,	fagra,	fagra (for fagrra)

Def. fagra, fagri, fagra

These forms occur in ancient as well as in modern writers, as

ek brá á mik fag*r i* mynd, Fms. 2. 187,

fag*r a r* konu ásjónu eodem. loco.

með vit*r a* manna ráði is a phrase of frequent occurrence ; so

fylltist fag*r i* von, Paradisarmissir, p. 167.

innu fag*r a r* Do. 129,

In Rask's *Anvisning till Isländskan*, Stockholm 1818, and in many of the Copenhagen editions of Icelandic classics, the adjectives of this class are spelled with *ur* final, instead of semi-syllabic *t*, and the same paradigm is there thus inflected,

fagur <i>-t</i> ,	fagur	fögur
fagur <i>-t</i> ,	fagur-an,	fagur-a
fögru,	fögr-um,	fagur-ri
fagur-s,	fagur-s,	fagur-rar

fögur	fagr-ir,	fagr-ar
fögur	fagr-a,	fagr-ar
fögrum	fögrum,	fögrum
fagur-ra	fagur-ra,	fagur-ra

In like manner,

magurt (magt),	magur (magt),	mögur (mögt),	def. magra i a
vakurt,	vakur,	vökur,	vakra i a
dapurt,	dapur,	döpur,	dapra i a
digurt,	digur,	digur,	digra i a
lipurt,	lipur,	lipur,	lipra i a
viturt,	vitur,	vitur,	vitra i a
biturt,	bitur,	bitur,	bitra i a

121. In those whose characteristic is *l*, preceded by a diphthong in monosyllables, and by any vowel in dissyllables, the *r* of the dat. and gen. sing fem. and of the gen pl. coalesces with the *l*, and *lr* becomes *ll*, as

heilt	heill	heil
dat. fem. heilli,	gen. heillar,	gen. pl. heilla;
gamalt,	gamall,	gömul
da. fe. gamalli,	ge. gamallar,	ge. pl. gamalla;

So þagalt or þögult, þögull, þögul. Before the terminations which begin with a vowel, these adjectives are contracted, thus gamlan, gamla, gömlu, gömlum (def. form, gamla, gamli, gamla), for gamallan, gamalla &c: but heimilt or heimult is not contracted. The *lr* in fölt, fölr, föl does not become *ll*, because this adjective is a monosyllable with a simple vowel.

122. Two words drop the *l* before the neuter

characteristic *t* or *ð*, besides another irregularity in the acc. masc. thus ;

litið,	litill,	litil
litið,	litinn, (for litiln)	litla
litlu,	litlum	litilli &c.

The vowel, it will be observed, rejects the accent, whenever two consonants follow. The orthography *litið* for *litit* is merely for the sake of euphony, according to a rule followed in many good manuscripts of changing the neuter characteristic *t* to *ð* when the preceding syllable ends in *t*, so *ritað* instead of *ritat*, but *bakat*, not *bakað*, &c.

The other adjective declined like *litið* is

mikit,	mikill,	mikil
mikit,	mikinn,	mikla

123. In adjectives whose characteristic is *n*, preceded by a diphthong in monosyllables, or by any vowel in dissyllables, the *n* and *r* coalesce, and become *nn*, as

vænt,	vænn,	væn
vænt,	vænan,	vænna
vænu,	vænum,	vænni (for vænri)
væns,	væns,	vænnar (for vænrar)

Gen. pl. *vænna* (for *vænra*)

Dissyllables moreover are irregular in the acc. masc. and are contracted whenever the ending begins with a vowel, as

heiðit,	heiðinn,	heiðin
heiðit,	heiðinn,	heiðna
heiðnu,	heiðnum,	heiðinni
heiðins,	heiðins,	heiðinnar
heiðin,	heiðnir,	heiðnar
heiðin,	heiðna,	heiðnar
heiðnum,	heiðnum,	heiðnum
heiðinna,	heiðinna,	heiðinna

Def. form, heiðna, heiðni, heiðna

124. In like manner are inflected all regular participles of the close Division of verbs (those in which the past time is monosyllabic), as

ráðit,	ráðinn,	ráðin
gefit,	gefinn,	gefin
tekit,	tekinn,	tekin &c.

as also several of the third class of the first Division (those which suffer a vowel-change in the first syllable), as

barit,	barinn,	barin.
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But these endings are, by a change of pronunciation not unusual in the ancient Icelandic tongue, substituted for the primitive form *-it*, *-iðr*, *-ið*, which ending often coalesces with the final root-syllable, *i* being rejected, and *ð* changed to *d* (or *t*, if the characteristic be a hard consonant), as

bart,	barðt,	börð
tamt,	tamdt,	tömd
vakt,	vaktt,	vökt

It has thus happened that in some of these words a double or triple form occurs, of which the contracted is the more ancient, and that in *-it*, *-inn*, *-in*, the modern Icelandic; in others, one of these forms is exclusively used. Those which have a double form generally take a mixed inflection for the sake of euphony, as

<i>vakit</i> ,	<i>vakinn</i> ,	<i>vakin</i>
<i>vakit</i> ,	<i>vakinn</i> ,	<i>vakta</i>
<i>vöktu</i> ,	<i>vöktum</i> ,	<i>vakinni</i>
<i>vakins</i> ,	<i>vakins</i> ,	<i>vakinnar</i>
<i>vakin</i> ,	<i>vaktir</i> ,	<i>vaktar</i>
<i>vakin</i> ,	<i>vakta</i> ,	<i>vaktar</i>
<i>vöktum</i> ,	<i>vöktum</i> ,	<i>vöktum</i>
<i>vakinna</i> ,	<i>vakinna</i> ,	<i>vakinna</i>

Def. form *vakta*, *vakti*, *vakta*

As instances of the use of the contract forms by the ancients, may be cited *kraft*, Fms. 4, 122 and 176; *þakt*, Fms. 2, 305; but *þakið*, Grímnism. 9; *dult*, *Islendingas.* 2, 243; *huldr*, *Snorra Edda*, p. 136; *skilt*, Fms. 6. 220. The modern forms are *krafit*, *þakinn*, *dulit*, *hulinn*, *skilit*.

125. There are several other adjectives, which are contracted, as

	<i>auðigt</i> ,	
Pl. <i>auðug</i> ,	<i>auðgir</i> ,	<i>auðgar</i> ;
<i>málugtr</i> ,		Pl. <i>málgir</i> ;
<i>öflugtr</i> ,		Pl. <i>öflgir</i> ; and the like,

but few or no irregulars. Heilag^t, heilag^í
heilög generally changes *ei* to *e* in the contracted
cases, as pl. heilög, helgir, helgar

Def. form. helga, helgi, helga

Ill is accented in the neuter ; thus

íllt, illt, ill ;

and the *nn* in sann coalesces in the neuter with *t*,
and becomes *tt* ; thus,

satt, sannr, sönn ;

allt, allr, öll wants the definite form, the
word itself not being used in an indefinite sense.

126. Compound adjectives in *a* are indeclinable, as

einskipa, Fms. 7. 123.

sundrskila, Fms. 11. 131.

but there are many which, with the ancients, distin-
guished the gender in the nom. the masc. ending in *i*,
and the fem. in *a*, thus

sammœðri, Fms. 6, 50

sammœðra, Fms. 7, 124

var hann forvitri, Heimsk. pref.

hon var forvitra, Fms. 6, 56.

To this class belong ör^viti, Fms. 7. 158.
málóði, Færeyingasaga, p. 28. fulltiði,
Egilss. p. 185.

Comparison of Adjectives.

127. The comparative degree is generally formed
by substituting the ending—*ara*, *ari*, *ari*, for the defi-
nite ending—*a*, *i*, *a* of the positive degree. The

comparative has but a single form of inflection, whether used definitely or indefinitely. The neuter and masculine singular are inflected like the definite form positive, but the feminine singular and all the genders in the plural end in *i*, (the dat. pl. rarely in *um*); thus

<i>def. pos.</i>	<i>comp.</i>		
spak-a	spakara,	spakari,	spakari
-	spakara,	spakara,	spakari
	spakara,	spakara,	spakari
	spakara,	spakara,	spakari
	spakari,	spakari,	spakari
	spakari,	spakari,	spakari
	spakari (spök- urum),	spakari, (spök- urum),	spakari (spök- urum)
	spakari,	spakari,	spakari

In like manner are inflected the active participles; as *ætlanda*, *heyrandá*, &c. These forms have often a *passive* signification, as *á hitt er lítanda*, *that is to be regarded*; *þetta er þiggjanda*, *this is to be accepted*. *Rafns Fornaldars*, I. 495.

128. The superlative degree is usually formed from the definite pos. by dropping the *a* final and adding, *ast*, *astt*, *ust*. The superlative is declined like the positive, and has both the definite and indefinite forms, thus,

<i>inde.</i> spakast,	spakastt	spökust
spakast,	spakastan,	spakasta
spökustu,	spökustum,	spakastri
spakasts,	spakasts,	spakastrar

spökust,	spakastir,	spakastar
spökust,	spakasta,	spakastar
spökustum,	spökustum,	spökustum
spakastra,	spakastra,	spakastra

<i>def.</i> spakasta,	spakasti,	spakasta
spakasta,	spakasta,	spökustu, &c.

Adjectives contracted in the positive are contracted in the comp. and sup. also, whenever the ending begins with a vowel; as *auðgara*, *auðgari*, *auðgast*, *auðgastir*, *auðgust*, &c.

129. In many words. the higher degrees assume a shorter form, by rejecting the *a* final of the *def. pos.* and adding *-ra*, *ri*, *ra*, in the comp. and *-st*, *stir*, *st*, in the sup. to the root, in its original form, or with such vowel-change, as the ending requires (48, 49) thus ;

<i>pos.</i>	<i>comp.</i>	<i>sup.</i>		
hit fagra,	fegra,-i,-i	fegst,	fegstir,	fegst
— lága,	lægga,-i,-i	lægst,	lægstir,	lægst
— lánga,	leingra,-i,-i	leingst,	leingstir,	leingst
or langa,	lengra,-i,-i	lengst,	lengstir,	lengst
hit þraungva,	þraungra,-i,-i	þreingst,	—stir	—st
or þröngva,	þrengra,-i,-i	þrengst,	—stir	—st
hit stóra,	stoerra,-i,-i	stoerst,	—stir	—st
— únga,	ýngra,-i,-i	ýngst,	—stir	—st
— þunna,	þynnra,-i,-i	þynnst,	—stir	—st
— djúpa,	dýpra,-i,-i	dýpst,	—stir	—st
— dýra,	dýrra,-i,-i	dýrst,	—stir	—st
— væna,	vænna,-i,-i	vænst,	—stir	—st

The adj. *mjótt*, *mjórr*, *mjó*, *slender*, def. *hit mjófa*. admits no vowel-change, though it has the shorter ending; *mjórra*, *mjóst* Fms. 7, 264.

130. Some adjectives have both the longer and the shorter forms, as

<i>pos.</i>	<i>comp.</i>	<i>sup.</i>		
<i>djúpt</i> ,	{ <i>dýpra</i> , -i, -i	<i>dýpst</i> ,	—stf,	—st
	{ <i>djúpara</i> , -i, -i	<i>djúpast</i> ,	—stf,	—st
<i>dýrt</i> ,	{ <i>dýrra</i> , -i, -i	<i>dýrst</i> ,	—stf,	—st
	{ <i>dýrara</i> , -i, -i	<i>dýrast</i> ,	—stf,	—st

The shorter forms generally belong to the ancient dialect.

There are moreover several adjectives, which receive the shorter form in the comp. and the longer in the sup. as

<i>seint</i> ,	<i>seinna</i> ,	<i>seinast</i>
<i>sælt</i> ,	<i>sælla</i> ,	<i>sælast</i>
<i>nýtt</i> ,	<i>nýrra</i> ,	<i>nýjast</i>

131. Others are entirely irregular in their comparison, as

	<i>pos.</i>	<i>comp.</i>	<i>sup.</i>
<i>gott</i> ,	<i>hit góða</i> ,	<i>betra</i> ,	<i>bezt-a</i>
<i>ílt</i> ,	— <i>illa</i> }		
<i>vânt</i> ,	— <i>vanda</i> }	<i>verra</i> ,	<i>verst-a</i>
<i>mikit</i> ,	— <i>mikla</i> ,	<i>meira</i> ,	<i>mest-a</i>
<i>lítill</i> ,	— <i>litla</i> ,	<i>minna</i> ,	<i>minnst-a</i>
<i>mart</i> ,	(<i>margt mörg</i>),	<i>fleira</i> ,	<i>flest</i>
<i>gamalt</i> ,	— <i>gamla</i> ,	{ <i>elhra</i> ,	<i>ellst-a</i>
		{ <i>eldra</i> ,	<i>elzt-a</i>

Mart, **margt**, **mörg** does not occur in the def. form except in the pl. and chiefly in modern writers, as **hin mörgu**, **hinir fleiri**, **hinar flestu**.

132. some adjectives formed from prepositions or adverbs want the positive, and occur only in the higher degrees, as

(norðt)	nyrðra,	nyrðst, norðast ;
(austt)	eystra,	austast ;
(suðt)	syðra,	syðst (synnst) ;
(vestt)	vestra,	vestast ;
(fram)	fremra,	fremst ;
(aptt)	eptra,	epzt, aptast ;
(út)	ytra,	yzt ;
(inn)	innra,	innst ;
(of)	efra,	efst ;
(niðt)	neðra,	neðst ;
(for)	fyrra,	fyrst ;
(síð)	síðara,	síðast ;
(heldt)	heldra,	helzt ;
(aðt)	æðra,	æðst ;
(fjarri)	(firr)	first ;
(ná)	(nær, nærr)	næst ;

Both **fremra**, and **síðara** have a regular positive, but of different signification from the higher degrees, viz. the poetic adj. **framt**, **framt**, **fröm**, *excellent, brave*, and **sitt**, **síðt**, **síð**, *low, hanging down*.

133. Adjectives which want the de. form have no forms of comparison, as **allt** (125), all in **-i** or **-a**, (126), and the participles, especially the active in **-andi**.

But though they want proper forms of comparison, they are sometimes compared, as in other languages, by means of the adverbs, *meir*, *mest*, or *heldt*, *helzt*; *minnt* (*miðt*), *minnst* (*minzt*), or *siðt*, *sízt*.

134. It may be proper to notice the principal adverbs, by which the degrees of comparison are qualified, or their proper meaning enlarged or limited; with the *positive* are used *vel*, *quite*, (*but not too much*), as *vel heitt*, *quite warm*; *vel mikit*, *quite large*; *harðla*, *næsta*, *mjök svâ*, *very, very much*, as *harðla lítit*, *very little*; *næsta mikit*, *very much, very large*, *mjök svâ góðt*, *very good*. *heldt*, *rather too, a little too*, as *heldt heitt*, *rather too warm*; *heldt mikill*, *rather too large*. *of*, *too*, as *of kaldt*, *too cold*. *heldt til*, *helzti*, *mikils til of*, *altogether too*, as *heldt til snemma*, *altogether too early*. With the comparative are used *jafn*, *somewhat (more)*, *rather*, as *þetta er jafn betra*, *this is (really) somewhat better*. *miklu*, *much*, as *miklu fegra*, *much fairer*; some other datives of pron. and adj. are used adverbially in like manner, as *ekki öllu bett*, *not very much better*, *lángt um*, *very much*, as *lángt um eldra*, *very much older*.

The gen. pl. of adj. (sometimes with and sometimes without the substantive) is used to qualify the superlative, as *allra stærst*, *greatest of all*; so *einna* (*unorum*), as *einna mest*, *chief of all*.

3. PRONOUNS.

135. The *first* and *second* persons of the personal pronoun have a dual, as well as a plural.

The dual is generally used for the plural in the modern dialect, and the proper plural employed only in the solemn style.

The third person has a reflective, which is the same in both numbers.

1st per. sing.	2d per. sing.	3d per. ref. sing.
ek (eg,)	þú,	
mik (mig,)	þik (þig,)	sik (sig,)
mer (mèr,)	þer (þér,)	ser (sèr,)
mín,	þín,	sín.

dual	pl.	dual	pl.	pl.
vit (við,)	ver (vèr,)	þit (þið,)	þer (þér,)	—
okkt, oss,		ykk, yðt,		sik (sig,)
okkt, oss,		ykk, yðt,		ser (sèr,)
okkar, vár,		ykkar, yðvar (yðar,)		sín.

The third person wants the *neut.* and the *plural*, both of which are supplied by the def. pronoun þ a t , s á , s ú , (137.) The third person is thus declined :

<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
hann,	hon, (hún),
hana,	hana,
hânum (om),	henni,
hans,	hennar.

136. From the genitives of the personal pronouns are formed seven possessive pronouns ;

from the 1 pers. sing.	mitt,	minn,	mín ;
2 " "	þitt,	þinn,	þín ;
3 " ref.	sitt,	sinn,	sín ;
1 " dual.	okkart,	okkarr,	okkur ;
2 " "	ykkart,	ykkarr,	ykkur ;
1 " pl.	vârt,	vârr,	vâr ;
2 " "	yðvart,	yðvarr,	yður ;

The three first, *mitt*, *þitt*, and *sitt*, are declined like the article *hit*, *hin* n; *hin*, (99) except that they have double *t* (*tt*) in the neut. and are *accented* in all the cases where *i* is followed by a single *n*, as

mitt,	minn,	mín.
Gen. míns,	míns,	minnar, &c.

The four last are declined like the indef. form of adjectives, excepting that in the acc. masc. they have *n* instead of *an*, as *okkarn* (not *okkran*), *vârn* (not *vâran*) &c. The three dissyllables are moreover contracted like adjectives, as

Dat. *okkru*, *okkrum*, *okkarri*.

Instead of *okkart*, *ykkart*, we often find *okkat* (*okkat*), *yckat* (*ykkat*).

Okkart, *ykkart*, and *yðvart* are now disused, and the modern Icelanders employ in their stead the gen. *okkar*, *ykkar*, *yðar*, in all inflections.

Hann, *hún*, has no corresponding possessive pronoun, its place being supplied by the gen. *hans*, *hennar*, in the sing. and *þeirra* (from *þat*, *sá*,

sú,) in the plural. The ancient reciprocal was sjálft, sjálft, sjálf, used with all the three persons, like the English *self, selves*. It is regular in its inflection, like the indef. form of the adjectives. Eigit (which makes eigit, eigin, eigin, in the nom. and acc. and eigin in all the other cases, in all genders and both numbers,) may be regarded as a possessive corresponding to sjálft.

137. The demonstrative pronouns are the irregular þat, sá, sú (com. gen. sjá), and its derivative þetta, þessi, þessi, which are declined as follows:

þat,	sá,	sú	þetta,	þessi,	þessi
þat,	þann,	þá	þetta,	þenna,	þessa
því,	þeim,	þeirri	þessu,	þessum,	þessi (-arri)
þess,	þess,	þeirrar	þessa,	þessa,	þessar(-arrar)

þau,	þeir,	þær	þessi,	þessir	þessar
þau,	þá,	þær	þessi,	þessa,	þessar
þeim,	þeim	þeim	þessum,	þessum,	þessum
þeirra,	þeirra,	þeirra	þessarra,	þessarra,	þessarra *

To this class may be referred the article hit, hinn, hin, (99) which often rejects the *h*, and is written it, inn, in, and sometimes et, enn, en. The same word is used as a demonst. pron. in opposition to þetta, but in this case, the neuter has double *t*, hitt, and seldom drops the *h*, or is written with *e*.

Besides these, may be mentioned samt, samr,

söm, or in the definite form, (which is now more generally used),

sama,	sami,	sama, <i>the same.</i>	
slikt,	slikt,	slik	} <i>such, the like.</i>
þvílíkt,	þvílíkt,	þvílík	
þessligt,	þessligt,	þesslig	} <i>such, the like.</i>
sváddan	(soddan)		

all regular, except *sváddan*, which is indeclinable, and belongs to the modern dialect. The four last want the definite form.

138. The relative and interrogative pronouns, besides the indeclinable relative particles *er* (obsolete form *es*, or *eð*), and *sem*, *who*, *which*, *where*, *when*, are the same, viz.

hvárt, *hvárr*, *hvár*, *which (of two)*, and
hvert (hvört) hvern, *hver*, *which (of many)*.

Both are declined like indef. adjectives, except that *hvárt* makes the acc. sing. masc. not in *an*, but in *n*, *hvárn* (not *hváran*), and *hvert* regularly inserts *j* before all endings beginning with *a* or *u*. So acc. fem. sing. *hverja*, dat. *hverju*, *hverjum*, *hverri*. The acc. masc. sing. is generally *hvern*, though *hverjan* is found in the poetic dialect, but in the sense of *each*, *every*.

The personal *hann* is sometimes used as a relative, as (Rev. 22. 17) *hvern hann þyrstir, sá komi! og hvern hann vill, sá meðtaki vatn lífsins, gefins!*

We may also mention *hvílíkt*, *what sort of?*

139. It may be proper here to notice certain inter-

rogative particles, such as *hversu* (*hvörsu*), *hve* (*hvö*), and the modern *hvat* (*hvað*), as *hversu gamall maðf ertu* (*ert þú*)? *how old art thou?* *hvenær kemr hann?* *when comes he (will he come)?* *hvað kostaði þat mikið?* *how much did it cost?* *Hvaða, what sort of?* as *hvaða maðf er þat, what sort of a man is he?* The ancient form was *hvat manna?* or *hvat (af) mönnum?* of which latter expression (*hvat af*) *hvaða* is perhaps a corruption.

We meet also in the old northern tongue with an independent pronoun, generally used interrogatively.

neut.

hvat,

hvat,

hví,

hvess,

com. gen.

hverr (hvarr),

hvern (hvarn),

hveim,

hvess,

but in ordinary language, the only cases used are the nom. and acc. *hvat, what*, as a pronoun, and the dat. *hví, why, wherefore*, as an adverb.

140. The indefinite pronouns are partly primitives, partly compounded of others (chiefly interrogatives). The primitives are *eitð, einn, ein*, which is sometimes used as an indefinite article, (English, *a*), also for *only, alone, the one*. It is regularly declined like *vænt* (123) both in the def. and indef. forms, except that *nt* become *tt*, and that the acc. sing. masc. has both *einn*, and *einan*. *Einan* is a distributive corresponding to the Lat. *singulum, singularem*.

141. The irregular pronoun *annat* (*aliud, alterum, secundum*) is thus declined, whether used definitely or indefinitely ;

annat,	annarr,	önnur,
annat,	annan,	aðra,
öðru,	öðrum,	annarri,
annars,	annars,	annarrar,

önnur,	aðrir,	aðrar,
önnur,	aðra,	aðrar,
öðrum,	öðrum,	öðrum,
annarra,	annarra,	annarra,

142. *Bæði*, *both*, is declined as follows :

bæði,	báðir,	báðar,
bæði,	báða,	báðar,
báðum,	báðum,	báðum,
beggja,	beggja,	beggja.

143. The principal compound and derivative pronouns are

hvárttveggja, *hvârtveggi*, *hvârtveggja*, *both, each of the two, (utrumque)*. This word is, compounded of *hvârt* (138), and *tveggja* *two*, which is used only in composition, and is declined like the def. form of the adj. Both the component parts are inflected, thus ;

hvârttveggja,	hvârtveggi,	hvârtveggja
hvârttveggja,	hvârtveggja,	hvârtveggju
hvârutveggja,	hvârutveggja,	hvârritveggju
hvârstveggja,	hvârstveggja,	hvârrartveggju

hvártveggju, hváirtveggju, hváartveggju,
 hvártveggju, hváratveggju, hváartveggju,
 hvárumtveggju(-um), hvárumtveggju(-um), hvárumtveggju(-um)
 hvárratveggju, hvárratveggju, hvárratveggju,

In modern Icelandic however, *hvárutveggju* is generally used in all the cases.

Annathvárt, *annarrhvárr*, *önnurhvâr*, *one of two (alterutrum)*, has a similar double inflection, but occurs in the sing. only. In modern Icelandic, the last member of this word has been confounded with *hvert*, and is declined accordingly with *j* inserted, as *öðruhverju* for *öðruhvâru* &c.

We say also; *hvárt* (or *hvat*) *annat*, *hvârr annan*, *hvâr aðra*, &c. *each other*, also *hvert annat*, *hverr annan*, *hver aðra*, or more properly. (with the latter word in the plural), *hvert önnur*, *hverr aðra*, *hver aðrar*, *each other*; but in these cases the words are written separately, and not as compounds.

Hvârigt, *hvârigt*, *hvârig*, (or *hvârrugt* &c.) *neither of the two, none of them*, is declined like the indef. form of the adjective.

Sitthvat, or *sitthvárt*, *sinnhvârr*, *sínhvâr*, *each—his own*, is generally resolved into its component members, the latter being inflected according to the context, and *sitt*, which is generally placed first, answering as the subject of the verb. The form *sitthvert*, *sinnhverr*, *sínhver*, is however more common, as *þeir líta sinn í*

hverja átt, *they look each to his own side.*

Sèrhvat, or sèrhvert, *each*, inflects the latter member; hvateitt or hverteitt, *each*, regularly inflects both, as does also sumthvat, or sumthvert, *somewhat*, excepting that the nom. sing. masc. is sumhverr.

144. Eitthvat, or eitthvert, einnhverr, einhver, *some one*, generally inflects the latter member only, except in the nom. and acc. sing. neut. though einhverr is found in the masc. chiefly in the modern dialect.

145. Nokkut, *any*, is compounded of the obsolete nak, and hvert, hvat or hvart, *ve* or *va* being generally contracted to *u* or *o*. This word occurs in a great variety of forms, of which the following may be considered the most ancient and regular.

nakkvart,	nakkvarr,	nkkur, ornokkor
nakkvart,	nakkvarn,	nakkvara, or nokkora
nökkura,	nökkurum,	nakkvarri
nakkvars,	nakkvars,	nakkvarrar
nökkur	nakkvarir,	nakkvarar
nökkur	nakkvara,	nakkvarar
nökkurum,	nökkurum,	nökkurum
nakkvarra,	nakkvara,	nakkvarra

The neuter (considered as compounded of nak and hvat) is sometimes written nakkvat, and the dat. nökkví. But the vowel-change in the first syllable of the nom. (*a* to *ö*) as well as the contraction of *ve*, *va*, in the second, generally runs through

all the inflections, thus *nökkut*, *nökkurr*, *nökkur*. *Nökkut*, *nökkurr*, *nökkur* often occurs, and in the modern dialect in the usual form. The moderns contract both the last forms when the final syllable begins with a vowel, as *dat. nokkru*, *nokkrum*, *nokkurri*.

146. The negative pronoun *ekki*, *none*, *no*. is compounded of *eitt*, *einn*, *ein*, and the negative ending *-gi*, *-ki*. *Ekki* has many irregular forms. The original appears to be as follows :

<i>ekki</i> (for <i>eitki</i>),	<i>eingi</i> ,	<i>eingi</i>
<i>ekki</i> ,	<i>eingan</i> (<i>eingi</i>),	<i>einga</i>
<i>eingu</i> (<i>einugi</i>)	<i>eingum</i> ,	<i>eingri</i>
<hr/>		
<i>eingis</i> , <i>einkis</i> or <i>einskis</i> ,		<i>eingrar</i>
 <i>eingi</i> ,	 <i>eingir</i>	 <i>eingar</i>
<i>eingi</i> ,	<i>einga</i>	<i>eingar</i>
<i>eingum</i> ,	<i>eingum</i>	<i>eingum</i>
<i>eingra</i> ,	<i>eingra</i>	<i>eingra</i>

The first syllable (*eing*) is often contracted to *eng*, as *acc. engan*, *enga*, for *eingan*, *einga*, and *eng* again changed to *öng*, as *öngan*, *önga*, or with *v* inserted *öngvan*, *öngva*, *dat. öngu*, *öngum*, *öngri*, or even *öngarri*, and *gen. öngarrar*; and finally *öng* lengthened again to its relative diphthong *aung*, as *aungan*, *aunga*, or *aungvan*, *aungva*. But none of these changes, except the first, occur in the *masc.* and *neut. gen. singular*, for *engis* instead of *eingis*, and *önkis*,

aunskis, and the like are never found. In modern Icelandic, the nom. of this word has become ekkert, einginn, eingin, neut. pl. eingin, but the other endings remain unchanged.

Neitt, neinn, nein, none, no, used only with another negative, as ekki sá ek neitt, *I saw nothing*, is declined like eitt, einn, ein, but in the indef. form only.

Manngi, no one (*nemo*), is used only in poetry. It makes manngi in the nom. and acc. and mannskis in the gen. sing. in which cases alone it occurs.

147. The numeral and ordinal pronouns are

eitt, einn, ein;	fyrsta, -i, -a;
tvan (tvö), tveir, tvær;	annat, annarr, önnur;
þrjú, þrír, þrjár;	þriðja, þriði, þriðja;
fjögur, fjórir, fjórar;	fjórða, -i, -a;
fimm;	fimta, -i, -a;
sex;	setta, (sjötta);
sjau (sjö);	sjaunda, sjönda (sjöunda);
átta;	átta (áttunda);
níu;	níunda;
tíu;	tíunda;
ellifu;	ellifta;
tólf;	tólfra;
þrettán;	þrettánda;
fjórtán;	fjórtánda;
fimmtán;	fimmtánda;
sexstán;	sexstánda;

sautján (seytján);	sautjándá (seytjándá);
átján;	átjándá;
nítján;	nítjándá;
tuttugu;	tuttugasta;
tuttugu ok eitt &c.;	tuttugasta ok fyrsta &c.
þrjátíu;	þrítugasta;
fjörutíu;	fertugasta;
fímtíu;	fímtugasta;
sextíu;	sextugasta;
sjautíu (sjötíu);	sjautugasta (sjötugasta);
áttatíu;	áttatugasta;
níutíu;	nítugasta;
hundrað, tíutíu;	hundraðasta;
hundrað ok tíu, ellífutíu;	hundraðasta ok tíunda;
h. ok tuttugu, stórt hundrað;	h. ok tuttugasta;
tvau hundruð; &c.	tvau hundraðasta;
þúsund;	þúsundasta.

148. The four first numerals are declined. For eitt see [140]. The others are inflected as follows:

tvau, tveir, tvær,	þrjú, þrír, þrjár,
tvau, tvá, tvær.	þrjú, þrjá, þrjár.
tveim (tveimt), tveim (tveimt),	þrim [þrimt], þrim [þrimt],
tveim (tveimt),	þrim [þrimt],
tveggja, tveggja, tveggja;	þriggja, þriggja, þriggja;
fjögur,	fjórir, fjórar,
fjögur,	fjóra, fjorar,
fjórum,	fjórum, fjórum,
fjögurra,	fjögurra, fjögurra;

This form of the genitive is found in the earlier writers, as Njálas, P. 8. Fms. 7. 74, as is also the more modern form fjögura.

The proper ancient forms of these words are uncertain, because in manuscripts they are generally expressed in figures, or numeral letters, and in the printed editions are spelled according to the modern dialect. The difficulty is increased by the uncertainty of the force of *au* in *tvau*, *sjau*, &c. The moderns pronounce these words *tvö*, *sjö*, but the correspondence of *tvau*, *tveir*, *tvær* with *þau*, *þeir*, *þær* renders it probable that *tvau* is the genuine form, and so indeed it is usually spelled in manuscripts, when written at length. So *sautján* (for *sjautan*) or *seytján* seems to show that the diphthongal form *sjau* is the true one. The Anglo Saxon *seo fon* may be referred to as an evidence that *sjau* is properly a contract of *sjafu*.

149. Instead of the ending *-tíu* (*þrjátíu* &c.), a form in *-tígr*, *-tígi* often occurs, as *þrjátígr*, *þrjátígi*, which has no other inflection, for example, *þrjátígi ok fimm árum*. The latter member of this form is obviously the noun *tígr* (*tugr*, *toggr*, *tögr*), *decade*, pl. *tígr*, as *sex tígr*, *Sverriss.* 230, and *átta tígr*, *Hmsk.* 3. 357. *Hundrað* is a regular noun (76). The ancients counted by the *great hundred*, (one hundred and twenty), so that *hálftríu hundrað* signified sixty. The proper hundred, 100, is called *smátt* *small*, or *tíuætt*, *decimal*; the great hundred, 120, *stórt* *great*, or *tólfrætt*, *duodecimal*. *Þúsund* (or *þúshundrað*) is irregular (83), and is used in the modern dialect as a neuter in both numbers, in apposition with substantives.

When these words are used without the substantive, both they and the numeral indicating the number of hundreds or thousands are declined, as *eitt hun-*

drað er oflítið, *one hundred is too few*; einu hundraði, tvau hundruð, tveggja hundraða &c.; but when they are used with the substantive, the *first* numeral only is inflected (agreeing with the substantive), and hundrað, þúsund are put in the nominative, sing. or pl. as the case may be, as ekki fær maðr stóra jörð fyrir tvau hundruð dali, *one cannot get much land for 200 dollars*; aftveimr hundruð dölum verðr rentan tólf dalir á ári, *the interest of 200 dollars is twelve dollars a year*.

150. There is also a class corresponding to the Lat. in *-arium*, *-arius*, *-aria*; they end partly in *-tugt*, *-tugt*, *-tug*, (*-togt* or *-tögt* &c.) and partly in *-rætt*, *-ræðr*, *-ræð*, thus;

tvítugt, -tugt, tug;	áttætt, -ræðr, -ræð;
þrítugt;	níuætt;
fertugt;	tíuætt;
fimmtugt;	ellifurætt;
sextugt;	tólfætt;
sjautugt (sjötugt);	

To express the semi-decades, these words are compounded with *hálftr*, *hálftr*, *hálf*, used with the full decade *above*, as *hálfþrítugt*, *hálf-fertogtr*, *hálf* signifying that one half decade, 5, is to be deducted from the whole number expressed, or in other words that the last is but a half decade, as *hálf-fertogtr* (sc. *maðr*), *thirty-five years old*, *hálf-áttæðtr*, *seventy-five years old*, &c.

4. VERBS.

151. The Icelandic verbs, like those of the Greek, Latin, Swedish, and Danish languages, have two forms, the Active and the Passive, with the usual four moods, the Indicative, the Conditional, the Imperative, and the Infinitive, in each. Two tenses only, the Present, and the Past, can be expressed by inflection; the Present however is often used for the Future, as in Anglo-Saxon, and other languages.

The other tenses are expressed by periphrasis, with the help of auxiliaries.

152. This numerous class of words has two principal Divisions founded on the terminal syllables of the Past tense, *the open* ending in a vowel, and *the close* ending in a consonant; a further characteristic distinction is, that the open division becomes polysyllabic in the past tense, the close monosyllabic with a change of vowel. The open Division is subdivided into three classes; the *first* trisyllabic in the past, the *second* dissyllabic, and the *third* dissyllabic with vowel-change. The close division resolves itself first into two conjugations. In the one, the vowel-change extends itself to the past time in the Indic. and Cond. moods only, the passive participle retaining the vowel of the present, (especially of the Cond. and Imp. moods); in the other, the vowel-change occurs in the passive participle also, though with some variation. Each of these conjugations is again divided into three

classes, according to the different vowel-changes in the past time.

153. The following table exhibits a synopsis of the three conjugations and their several classes:

THE OPEN DIVISION.

1. Conjugation.

	present.	past.	supine.
1. class :	ek ætla,	ætlaða,	ætlat ;
2. —	- heyri,	heyriða,	heyrt ;
3. —	- spyr,	spyrða,	spurt ;

THE CLOSE DIVISION.

2. Conjugation.

1. class :	ek drep,	Impera. drep,	drap,	drepiþ ;
2. —	ræð,	-	ræð, ræð,	ræðit ;
3. —	dreg,	-	drag, dró,	dregit ;

3. Conjugation.

1. class :	ek renn,	rann, pl. runnum,	runnit ;
2. —	- lit,	leit, - litum,	litið ;
3. —	- býð,	bauf, - bufum,	boðit ;

154. The indicative and conditional moods distinguish the past and present tenses ; the imperative has the present only. The derivative forms, the infinitive, active participle, and passive participle, constitute simple forms merely, except that the two last are declined like adjectives. The supine is the neuter of the passive participle. The passive usually ends in *st*, or in the most ancient dialect, in *sk*, which is simply a contraction of the pronoun *sik*, and as in the Slavonic languages, extends to all the persons ; this form is therefore also generally reflective or reciprocal, whereas the proper passive is most usually expressed by periphrasis as in German or English.

155. The open division or first *Active.*

	1. CLASS.	2. CLASS.	3. CLASS.
<i>Indic.</i>			
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. ek kalla,	brenni,	tel,
	2. þú kallar,	brennir,	telr,
	3. hann kallar,	brennir,	telr,
<i>pl.</i>	1. ver köllum,	brennum,	teljum,
	2. þer kallit (ið),	brennit (ið),	telit (ið)
	3. þeir kalla,	brenna,	telja
<i>Past sing.</i>	1. ek kallaða (i),	brenda (i),	talda (i),
	2. þú kallaðir,	brendir,	taldir,
	3. hann kallaði,	brendi,	taldi,
<i>pl.</i>	1. ver kölluðum,	brendum,	töldum,
	2. þer kölluðut (uð),	brendut (uð),	töldut [uð],
	3. þeir kölluðu,	brendu,	töldu,
<i>Condit.</i>			
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. ek kalla (i),	brenna [i],	telja [teli],
	2. þú kallir,	brennir,	telir,
	3. hann kalli,	brenni,	teli,
<i>pl.</i>	1. ver kallim (köllum)	brennim [um],	telim,
	2. þer kallit (ið),	brennit [ið],	telit [ið],
	3. þeir kalli,	brenni,	teli,
<i>Past sing.</i>	1. ek kallaði, (a),	brendi [a],	teldi [a],
	2. þú kallaðir,	brendir,	teldir,
	3. hann kallaði,	brendi,	teldi,
<i>pl.</i>	1. ver kallaðim (kölluðum),	brendim [um],	teldim,
	2. þer kallaðit (kölluðuð),	brendit [uð],	teldit [uð],
	3. þeir kallaði (kölluðu),	brendi [brendu],	teldi [u],
<i>Imper. sin.</i>	2. kalla (-ðu),	brenn [-du],	tel [-du],
<i>pl.</i>	1. köllum (ver)	brennum,	teljum,
	2. kallit (þer),	brennit,	telit,
<i>Infinitive.</i>	at kalla,	brenna,	telja,
<i>Participle.</i>	kallanda (i)	brennanda [i],	teljanda, [i],
<i>Supine.</i>	kallat;	brent;	talit [talt];

Conjugation.

Passive.

	1. CLASS.	2. CLASS.	3. CLASS.
<i>Indic.</i>			
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. kallast,	brennist,	telst,
	2. kallast,	brennist,	telst,
	3. kallast,	brennist,	telst,
<i>pl.</i>	1. köllumst,	brennumst,	teljumst,
	2. kallizt,	brennizt,	telizt,
	3. kallast,	brennast,	teljast,
<i>Past sing.</i>	1. kallaðist,	brendist,	taldist,
	2. kallaðist,	brendist,	taldist,
	3. kallaðist,	brendist,	taldist,
<i>pl.</i>	1. kölluðumst,	brendumst,	töldumst,
	2. kölluðuzt,	brenduzt,	tölduzt,
	3. kölluðust,	brendust,	töldust,
<i>Condit.</i>			
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. kallist,	brennist,	telist,
	2. kallist,	brennist,	telist,
	3. kallist,	brennist,	telist,
<i>pl.</i>	1. kallimst (köllumst),	brennimst (umst),	telimst (jumst),
	2. kallizt,	brennizt,	telizt,
	3. kallist,	brennist,	telist,
<i>Past sing.</i>	1. kallaðist,	brendist,	teldist,
	2. kallaðist,	brendist,	teldist,
	3. kallaðist,	brendist,	teldist,
<i>pl.</i>	1. kallaðimst, (kölluðumst),	brendimst (umst),	teldimst (umst),
	2. kallaðizt (kölluðuzt),	brendizt (uzt),	teldizt (uzt),
	3. kallaðist (kölluðust),	brendist (ust),	teldist (ust),
<i>Imper. sin.</i>	2. kallast-u	brenst-u,	telst-u
<i>pl.</i>	1. köllumst (ver)	brennumst,	teljumst,
	2. kallizt (þer),	brennizt,	telizt,
<i>Infinitive.</i>	at kallast,	brennast,	teljast
<i>Part. pres.</i>	(kallandist),	(brennandist),	(teljandist),
<i>Part. past.</i>	kallat,	brent,	talit, (talt),
<i>Supine.</i>	kallazt,	brenzt,]	talizt (talzt).

156. In several of the personal endings, there is some uncertainty. I have treated those forms as regular, which appear to have the best foundation in the structure of the language. The first person present sometimes admits the addition of *r*, thereby becoming like the second and third persons, as *ek kallar*, *ek brennir*, but the best and most frequent usage, and the contractions, *kallag*, *brennig*, *telk*, for *kalla ek*, *brenni ek*, *tel ek*, *hyggig* or *hykk*, Fms. 7. 29. 21. for *hygg ek*, and the like, show that the form in *r* is not legitimate.

157. The first person past, it is conceived, properly ends in *a*, rather than in *i*, because the preceding syllables of the word always have the vowels which correspond to the ending *a* [and which are then continued through the other persons], but never those which belong to the ending *i*, except where they have been introduced into the present with the final *i* of the first person, [as *brenni* from *brann*], and have been thence transferred to the other inflected forms of the word.

158. The first person present of the conditional is believed, upon the same grounds, to end in *a*, more properly than in *i*; both forms have the authority of frequent usage; but some good manuscripts, as if by a particular dialect, constantly prefer *-i*. The manuscript *A*, for example, after which the 7 vol. of *Fornmannasögur* is printed, generally uses *-i*, but the much younger parchment called *Hrokkinskinna*—*a*. Contractions like *hugðak*, *Loðbrkv. 24. munak*, *Snorra Edda 35.* also argue for the ending *-a* in these cases. The first person plural Condit. present has on the contrary *im*, partly by the rule of uniformity with the endings in the second and third persons, and partly according to the pretty regular usage of the ancients; in the modern dialect, the first person cond. present corresponds entirely with the first person Indic. present [*köllum*, *brennum*, *teljum*].

159. The first person cond. past also has sometimes *-a* for *-i*, with the ancients, especially the poets; but this seems more anomalous, considering the vowel of the leading syllable, which

(except in the first class, where the Past is trisyllabic), always takes the vowel-change belonging to the ending *-i*, never that which corresponds to *-a*. Of course the forms *vek þa ek*, *bæ þa ek*, Snorra Edda 97, for *vekti ek*, *bæði ek*, are not in accordance with analogy, unless we deduce the other forms from the third person, which in that case ought perhaps to be set in the place of the first, as in the oriental languages. But in the plural, the endings of the first person in *-im*, and the second in *-it*, are strictly regular, though in the later manuscripts we find *-um*, *-ut*, yet in all the verbs except those of the first class, with the vowel-change in the leading syllable which the ending *-i* requires, as *kölluðum*, *kölluðut*, *brendum*, *brendut*, *teldum*, *teldut*; the third person on the contrary is found with the ending *u*, only in the modern dialect, and more especially in that of the North of Iceland, as *kölluðu*, *brendu*, *teldu*, though such forms, either from modern copies, erroneous reading of the abbreviations, or negligence, many have found their way into ancient works. Even the first and second persons in *-um*, *-ut* are generally false, where they occur in the sagas, especially with the Skalda, as *værom*. Hk. 1; 163, L. 5, where the only existing parchment (E) has *várom* in the indicative. These observations apply to all the conjugations.

160. It is observable that the Imperative in the first and second persons plural always corresponds with the indicative, not the conditional, present, whereas the third person in both numbers is supplied from the conditional, as Njáls Saga 67; *köllum karl enn skegglausa!* and Sverrissaga 185:

Týnom Birkibenum!

beri Sverrir hlut verra!

161. In reflective verbs, we often find the ending of the first person plural present and past, *-umst*, used

for the first person singular, as *eigi berjumst ek*, Fms. 6, 25. *ek hugðumst*, Snorra Edda 97.

162. The plural endings reject in the first person -*m*, in the second -*t* (*ð*) when a pronoun immediately follows. This is particularly the case in the imperative, as *megu ver*, *megu þit*, Njáls Saga 17; *föru ver!* *fari þer!* and sometimes even when the pronoun is omitted. But this rule is often disregarded in many good ancient manuscripts.

163. The substitution of *ð* final for *t* in the supine, and the second person plural, where the penult ends in *t*, is for the sake of euphony merely, (122.)

164. The *first class* is very regular; those verbs which have not *a* in the leading syllable, of course, admit no vowel-change, as *ek skipa*, *verskipum*, *ek skipaða*, *verskipuðum*; even those which in the ground forms have *ö* do not change it to *a*, though the *u* in the ending (which would seem to have occasioned the introduction of *ö* into the leading syllable), be dropped, and the terminal vowel be *a*, as *ek fjötra*, *ver fjötrum*, *ek fjötrað*, *ver fjötruðum*, *fjötrat*.

165. The following may serve as examples of the first class for practice.

<i>þjóna</i> , serve	<i>ætla</i> , intend	<i>syndga</i> , sin
<i>njóсна</i> , reconnoitre	<i>kosta</i> , cost	<i>tíðka</i> , practice, use
<i>herja</i> , lay waste	<i>kasta</i> , cast	<i>blakta</i> , winnow
<i>skoða</i> , view	<i>hóta</i> , threaten	<i>vernda</i> , protect
<i>tala</i> , talk	<i>sauma</i> , sew	<i>huga</i> , think
<i>hata</i> , hate	<i>safna</i> , gather	<i>sagla</i> , haggle
<i>baka</i> , bake	<i>sanna</i> , affirm	<i>lakra</i> , trickle
<i>rita</i> , write	<i>sofna</i> , sleep	<i>hljóða</i> , utter a sound

166. *The second class* has some irregularities resulting, for the most part, from dropping the characteristic vowel (-i), in the past, and in the passive participle, *before* the terminal syllable, the initial consonant of which is thus brought in contact with the final consonant of the root.

If this be doubled in the root, one is generally rejected by the ancients, as

byggj,	bygða,	bygt,	-gðt,	-gð ;
hnykki,	hnykta,	hnykt,	-ktt,	-kt ;
kippi,	kipta,	kipt,	-ptt,	-pt ;
kenni,	kenda,	kent,	-ndt,	-d ;
stemmi,	stemda,	stamt,	-dtt,	-d ;
hvesti,	hvesta,	hvest,	-tt,	-t ;

167. The ending is also further influenced by the final consonant of the root ; it becomes *-ta* after *p, t, k, s, ;* *-da* after *b, ð* (which is then changed to *d*), *fl, gl, fn, gn, m ;* *-da* after *f, g, r,* or any vowel ; but loses *t* after *tt,* or *t* preceded by any other consonant, *d* after *nd* and the like, *ð* after *rð,* as

steypi,	steypa,	steyp,	-ptt,	-pt ;
veiti,	veitta,	veitt,	-ttt,	-tt ;
krœki,	krœkta,	krœkt,	-ktt,	-kt ;
læsi,	læsta,	læst,	-stt,	-st ;
kembi,	kemba,	kembt,	-bdt,	-bd ;
reiði,	reidda,	reidt,	-ddt,	-dd ;
efli,	eflda,	eflt,	-ldt,	-ld ;
nefni,	nefnda,	nefnt,	-ndt,	-nd ;
flæmi,	flæmda,	flæmt,	-mdt,	-md ;
deyfi,	deyfða,	deyft,	-ðtt,	-ð ;
vigi,	vigða,	vigt,	-gðt,	-gð ;
læri,	lærða,	lært,	-rðt,	-rð ;
þjái,	þjáða,	þjáð,	-ðt,	-ð ;

hitti,	hitta,	hitt,	—tt̥,	—t̥;
vænti,	vænta,	vænt,	—tt̥,	—t̥;
heimti,	heimta,	heimt,	—tt̥,	—t̥;
sendi,	senda,	sent,	—dt̥,	—d̥;
virði,	virða,	virt,	—ðt̥,	—ð̥;

168. Those which have *lg, ng* take *lgða, ngða* in some old manuscripts; in other very good ones, *lgda, ngda*; as *fylgda, tengda*. Fms. 7.—Those which have *l, n*, take partly *-da*, and partly *-ta*, as *felli, fellda* (*felda*); *mæli, mæltta*; *sýni, sýnda*; *ræni, ræntta*.

169. Those, whose final consonant is *g* or *k*, even if preceded by another consonant, do not always reject the characteristic *i*, but change it to *j*, and retain it before the endings *a* and *u*, as; *byggj, ver byggjum, þeir byggja, at byggja, byggjanda*; so *ver hnykkjum, krækjum, vígjum; ek fylgi, ver fylgjum; ek syrgi, ver syrgjum; ek teingi, ver teingjum; ek fylki, ver fylkjum; ek merki, ver merkjum; ek þeinki, ver þeinkjum*.

170. The inflected forms of the second class admit no vowel-change, because the first person (by reason of the characteristic *-i*) has already undergone a vowel-change, which is continued through the other forms, without regard to any subsequent change of termination. With certain words however this is not the case; and it seems the proper characteristic of these should be *e* (not *i*), but as they have other irregulari-

ties also, little would be gained by treating them as a distinct class. The most important are

dugi,	at duga,	dugða, <i>Cond.</i>	dygði,	dugat.
vaki,	---vaka,	vakta,	---vekti,	vakit, -inn, -in;
kaupi,	---kaupa,	keypta,	---keypti,	keypt, -ir, -t;
þoli,	---þola,	þolda,	---þyldi,	þolat;
þori,	---þora,	þorða,	---þyrði,	þorat;
uni,	---una,	unda,	---yndi,	unat;
vari,	---vara,	varða <i>or</i> va-	---i,	varat;
trúi,	---trúa,	trúða, [raða,	---tryði,	tréat;
ná,	---ná,	náða,	---næði,	náð;
lè (ljæ),	---ljá,	lèða,	---lèdi,	lèð.

171. To these irregulars may be referred the auxiliary *hefi*, *have*, which is inflected as follows;

<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Conditional.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
<i>Pres. sing.</i> 1, hefi (-ir)	hafa (i),	
2, hefir,	hafir,	haf-ðu.
3, hefir,	hafi,	
<i>pl.</i> 1, höfum,	hafim,	höfum,
2, hafið,	hafið,	hafið,
3, hafa,	hafi,	
<i>Past sing.</i> 1, hafða,	hefði [a],	<i>Inf.</i> at hafa,
2, hafðir,	hefðir,	<i>part. act.</i> hafanda, i,
3, hafði,	hefði,	<i>supine & part. pas.</i> } hafit, höfð.
<i>pl.</i> 1, höfðum,	hefðim,	
2, höfðut,	hefðit,	
3, höfðu,	hefði,	

172. The vowel-change sometimes occurs in the present, as

1 vaki,	næ,	veld,
2 vakir,	nær,	veldt,
3 vakir,	nær,	veldt.

1 vökum,	nám [for náum],	völdum,
2 vakit,	náit,	valdit,
3 vaka,	ná [for náa],	valda.

The last verb *veld* is extremely irregular, making the past *olli* (Jómsvs. 143), conditional *ylli*, supine *valdit* (Jóms. 145), modern form *ollat*, infinitive *valda*, modern form *olla*. The supine of *lifi* is *lifat*. In other respects this verb corresponds to the others whose final consonant is *f*, though *lifinn* is found in the poets, •

173. *The third class* is monosyllabic in the present singular, but its original characteristic ending (as in other instances, where this ending has been dropped) was probably *u*. It inserts *j* before all the final syllables in the present which begin with *a* or *u*, as *teljum*; In the past, like the second class, it makes *-ta*, *-da*, or *-ða*, but *l* and *n* are more regularly followed by *-da*; the passive participle has sometimes the contracted form, and sometimes the mixed (124). The past and passive participle have properly but two vowel-changes, viz. *e* to *a*, and *y* to *u*, as appears by the following examples.

glep,	at glepja,	glapta,	glepti,	glepit [glapt];
let,	—letja,	latta,	letti,	latt;
vek,	—vekja,	vakta,	vekti,	vakit [124];
kveð,	—kveðja,	kvaddi,	kvæddi,	kvadt;
vel,	—velja,	valda,	veldi,	valit;
ven,	—venja,	vaŋða,	vendi,	vanit;
tem,	—temja,	tamda,	temdi,	tamit;
kref,	—krefja,	kræfta,	krefði,	kræfit [kraft];
legg,	—leggja,	lagða,	legði,	[lagit] lagt;

ber,	at berja,	barða,	berði,	berit [bart];
flyt,	—flytja,	flutta,	flytti,	flutt;
lyk,	—lykja,	lukta,	lykti,	lukt;
þys,	—þysja,	þusta,	þysti,	þust;
ryð,	—ryðja,	rudda,	ryddi,	rudt;
hyl,	—hylja,	hulda,	hyldi,	[hult] hult;
styn,	—stynja,	stunda,	styndi,	[stunt] stunit;
rym,	—rymja,	rumda,	rymdi,	rumt;
tygg,	—tyggja,	tugða,	tygði,	tuggit;
spyr,	—spyrja,	sparða,	spyrði,	spurt;
lý,	—lýja,	lúða,	lýði,	lúit [lúð];

174. The verb *hygg*, *hugða* is regular except in the supine, which is *hugat*. The following five admit no vowel-change.

set,	at setja,	setta,	setti,	sett;
sæl,	—sælja,	selda,	seldi,	selt;
skil,	—skilja,	skilda,	skildi,	[skilt] skilit
vil,	—vilja,	vilda,	vildi,	viljat;
flý,	—flýja,	flýða,	flýði,	flýit;

With the ancients *vil* has generally *vill* (for *vīl*) in the second and third persons, sometimes *villtu* or *vilt*, which is the more modern form, in the second, and often *vildu* for *vilja* in the infinitive.

These five are irregular in the present.

ségi,	at segja,	sagða,	segði,	sagt;
þegi,	—þegja,	þagða,	þegði,	þagat;
þykki,	—þykkja,	þótta,	þætti,	þótt;
yrki,	—yrkja,	{ orta,	{ yrti,	{ ort;
		{ yrkta,	{ yrkti,	{ yrkt;
sæki,	—sækja,	sótta,	sætti,	sótt.

When *þykki* is used impersonally, it generally makes *þykki* (*þikki*) in the third person singular for *þykkir*.

175. About a dozen verbs, otherwise irregular, also resemble the third class in the past, but in the present are like the past of the close division, as ;

ann,	at unna,	unna,	ynni,	unt;
kann,	—kunna,	kunna,	kynni,	kunnat;
man,	—munna,	munda,	myndi,	munat;
man,	—mundu,	munda,	{ myndi, mundi,	[wenting];
mun.	—munu,			
skal,	{ skyldu, skulu,	skylda,	skyldi,	[wanting];
þarf,	—þurfa,	þurfta,	þyrfti,	þurft;
á,	—eiga,	átta,	ætti,	átt;
má,	—mega,	mátta,	mætti,	mátt;
kná,	—knega,	knátta,	knætti,	[knátt];
veit,	—vita.	vissa,	vissi,	vitað.

A more regular verb; unni, unta, ynti, unt, should not be confounded with ann. For kná we sometimes find knái, knáða, knáð.

176. The peculiarities of the present in these verbs are chiefly these. The first and third persons are alike, and the second person ends in -t, (or st, if the characteristic of the verb be -t, which however is the case only with the single word veit); the second person plural has in some words -ut, in others -it; the third person plural has most frequently -u (o) with the ancients, but -a, with the moderns, as

1, kann,	skal,	á,	veit,
2, kant,	skalt,	átt,	veizt,
3, kann,	skal,	á,	veit,
1, kunnum,	skulum,	eigum,	vitum,
2, kunnit,	skulut,	eigut [it],	vitið [uð];
3 kunná,	skulu,	eigu [a],	vita [u].

177. The close or more artificial Division.

Second Conjugation.

	1. CLASS.	2. CLASS.	3. CLASS.
<i>Indic.</i>			
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gef,	læt,	fēr,
	2. gefr,	lætr,	ferr [rð],
	3. gefr,	lætr,	ferr,
<i>pl.</i>	1. gefum,	látum,	förum,
	2. gefit (ið),	látið,	farit [ið],
	3. gefa,	láta,	fara,
<i>Past sing.</i>	1. gaf,	lèt,	för,
	2. gaft,	lèzt,	fórt,
	3. gaf,	lèt,	för,
<i>pl.</i>	1. gáfum,	lètum,	förum,
	2. gáfut (uð),	lētuð,	fórut [uð],
	3. gáfu,	lētu,	föru,
<i>Condit.</i>			
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gefa (i),	láta [i],	fara [i],
	2. gefir,	látir,	farir,
	3. gefi,	láti,	fari,
<i>pl.</i>	1. gefim (um),	látim [um],	farim [förum],
	2. gefit (ið),	látið,	farit [ið],
	3. gefi,	láti,	fari,
<i>Past sing.</i>	1. gæfi (a),	lèti [a],	færi [a],
	2. gæfir,	lètir,	færir,
	3. gæfi,	lèti,	færi,
<i>pl.</i>	1. gæfim [um],	lètim [um],	færim [um],
	2. gæfit [uð],	lètið [uð],	færit [uð],
	3. gæfi [u],	lèti [u],	færi [u],
<i>Imperat. pres. sing.</i>	2. gef [-ðu],	lát [tu],	far [-ðu],
<i>pl.</i>	1. gefum,	látum,	förum,
	2. gefit,	látið,	farit [ið],
<i>Infinitive</i>	at gefa,	láta,	fara,
<i>Participle</i>	gefanda, i,	látanda, i,	faranda, i,
<i>Supine.</i>	gefit.	látið.	farit.

Third Conjugation.

	1. CLASS.	2. CLASS.	3. CLASS.
<i>Indic.</i>			
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. brenn,	grip,	skýti,
	2. brennr,	grípr,	skýtr,
	3. brennr,	grípr,	skýtr,
<i>pl.</i>	1. brennum,	grípum,	skjótum,
	2. brennit (ið),	grípit (ið),	skjótið,
	3. brenna,	grípa,	skjóta,
<i>Past sing.</i>	1. brann,	greip,	skaut,
	2. brant,	greipt,	skauzt,
	3. brann,	greip,	skaut,
<i>pl.</i>	1. brunnum,	grípum,	skutum,
	2. brunnut (uð),	gríput (uð),	skutuð,
	3. brunnu,	grípu,	skutu,
<i>Conditional.</i>			
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. brenna (i),	grípa [i],	skjóta (i),
	2. brennir,	grípir,	skjótir,
	3. brenni,	grípi,	skjóti,
<i>pl.</i>	1. brennim (um),	grípim (um),	skjótim (um),
	2. brennit (ið),	grípit (ið),	skjótið,
	3. brenni,	grípi,	skjóti,
<i>Past sing.</i>	1. brynni (a),	grípi,	skyti [a],
	2. brynnir,	grípir,	skytir,
	3. brynni,	grípi,	skyti,
<i>pl.</i>	1. brynnim (um),	grípim (um),	skytim [um],
	2. brynnit (uð),	grípit (uð),	skytið [uð],
	3. brynni (u),	grípi (u),	skyti [u],
<i>Imperat.</i>	2. brenn,	grip,	skjót,
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. brennum,	grípum,	skjótum,
	2. brennit,	grípit,	skjótið,
<i>Infinitive.</i>	at brenna,	grípa,	skjóta,
<i>Participle.</i>	brennanda, i,	grípanda, i,	skjótanda, i,
<i>Supine.</i>	brunnit.	grípit.	skotit.

178. *The Passive Voice* is formed, as in the open division, from the active, by the addition of *st*, before which *r* final is dropped; but *ð*, *t*, which are also dropped, take *z* instead of *s*, as

Singular gripst, gripst, gripst,!

— læzt, læzt, læzt,

Plural gripumst, gripizt, gripast;

— látumst, látizt, látast.

Neuters as *brenn* do not admit the passive form.

179. A peculiarity of the inflection of the present in the close division is that where the characteristic is *s*, the second and third persons singular do not take *r*, but the second receives *t*, and the third becomes like the first, as

ekles, þúlest, hannles, pastlas, supinelesit;

—blæs, —blæst, —blæs, —blès, —blásit,

—ris, —rist, —ris, —reis, —risit;

—frýs, —frýst, —frýs; —fraus, —frosit.

This rule probably belongs to the modern dialect only, and not to the ancient tongue, where the ending in these words was doubtless *r*, which coalesced with *s*, thus making *ss*; as *ek eys*, *þú eyss* (*Lokaglepsa* 4), *hanneyss*; *verausum*, *pastjós*, *sup. ausit*; *vex*, —*vex* not *vext* [*Sn. Edda*. 114]. —*vex*; —*vöxum*, *vóx* or *óx*, —*vaxit*.

The modern dialect also generally extends this rule to verbs with the characteristic *r*, as *eg fer*, *þú ferð*, *hann fer*, instead of *ek fer*, *þú ferr*, *hann ferr*, which latter form alone occurs in ancient writers.

180. *The first class of the second conjugation* contains several irregulars, as

ek treð,	at troða,	trað,	tráðum,	træði,	troðit ;
—kem,	—koma,	kvam,	kvámm,	kvæmi,	komit ;
—sef,	—sofa,	svaf,	sváfum,	svæfi,	sofit ;
—get,	—geta,	gat,	gátum,	gæti,	getið ;
—get,	—geta,	gat,	gátum,	gæti,	getað ;
—et,	—eta,	át,	átum,	æti,	etið ;
—veg,	—vega,	vá,	-gum,	vægi,	vegit ;
—ligg,	—liggja,	lá,	-gum,	lægi,	legit ;
—þigg,	—þiggja,	þá,	-gum,	þægi,	þegit ;
—se,	—sjá,	sá,	-m,	sæi,	sæt[sæð] ;

Instead of *kvam*, *kvámm*, *kvæmi*, we often find *kom*, *komum*, *kæmi*. We find also, though rarely, in the singular of the past *vág*, *lág*, *þág* for *vá*, *lá*, *þá*. The second person is *vátt* (*Njálssaga* 203), not *vágt*. The modern form of the past is *vo*. *Se* is contracted whenever *u* follows *á*, as in the present *ver sjá m* *Hmsk.* 1 163. and in the past *þer sáð*, *Njálss.* 8. The passive participle inserts *j* before *e*, or takes the accent, thus

neut. sèt [or *sèð*], *ma. sènn*, *Fma.* 5, 249, or *sèðr*, *fe. sèn*.

181. To this class belongs the auxiliary *ek em* :

<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Conditional</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
<i>Pres. sin.</i> ek em [er],	se,	veri,
þú ert,	ser [sert, serð],	ver-tu (verir),
hann er,	se,	veri,
<i>pl.</i> ver erum,	sem [seum],	verum,
þer erut [uð],	seð (seuð),	verit (ið),
þeir eru,	se (seu),	veri (a,)
<i>Past sin.</i> ek var,	væri [a],	<i>Inf.</i> at vera,
þú vart,	værir,	<i>Part.</i> veranda, i,
hann var,	væri,	<i>Sup.</i> verit.

pl. ver vârum [vorum].værim [um],

þer vârut [voruð], værit [uð],

þeir vâru [voru], væri [u],

When the form *vorum* is used in the past pl. the *o* is sometimes accented, *vórum*.

182. Some take an irregular vowel-change in the supine, as

nem, at nema, nam, námum, næmi, numit;

bregð, - bregða, brá, brugðum, brygði, brugðit;

ber, - bera, bar, bárum, bæri, borit;

sker, - skera, skar, skárum, skæri, skorit;

stel, - stela, stal, stálum, stæli, stolit;

fel, -- fela, { fal, fálum, fæli, falit, }
(fól, fólum), fólgit, }

183. *The second class* has few irregulars. The most important are

heit, at heita, hæt, -um, -i, heitið;

heiti, -- heita, hæt, -um, -i, heitið;

háangi, -- hánga, hëkk, hëngum, -i, hángit;

geing, -- gánga, gekk, gengum, -i, gengit;

fæ, -- fä, fëkk, fëngum, -i, fëngit.

184. Certain verbs anomalous in the formation of the past may be referred to this class.

ný, núa, nera, -rum, -ri, núit;

sný, snúa, snera(Nj.95), -rum, -ri, snúit;

ræ, róa, rera, -rum, -ri, róit;

græ, gróa, grera, -rum, -ri, gróit

The form of the past resembles that in the first conjugation, making the second person *nerir*, third *neri* &c. In the ancient dialect we find *ö* or *ey*, and in the modern, *è*, for *e* in the past, as (ancient) *snöra*, *greyra*, for *snera*, *grera*, and (modern) *nèra* for *nera* &c. The verb *ræð*,
8*

rèð, which is regular with the ancients, makes the past rèði, in the modern dialect.

185. *In the third class*, the following variations from the normal form are noticeable.

aver,	averja,	{ svariði, svörðum, sverði, }	svarit;
		{ sór, sórum, sœri, }	
stend,	standa,	stóð, -um, stœði, staðit;	
slæ,	slá,	sló, -gum, slægi, slegit;	
flæ,	flá,	fló, gum, flægi, flegit;	
hlæ,	hlæja,	hló, -gum, hlægi, hlegit;	
dey,	deyja,	dó, -gum, dægi, dáit.	
spý,	spýja,	spjá, -m, -~, spíit;	

We find also, though rarely, the past singular slóg, flóg, lóg, dóg; the omission of *g* in the plural, and conditional past, is more frequent, as slóum, dóu, hlæi (Fms. 2, 152).

186. The following take an entirely irregular form in the plural of the indic. past, and in the conditional past, as

vex,	vaxa,	óx,	uxum,	yxi,	vaxit;
eyk,	auka,	jók,	jukum,	jyki,	aukit;
eya,	ausa,	jóa,	jusum,	jysi,	ausit;
hleyp,	hlaupa,	hljóp,	hlupum,	hlypi,	hlaupit;
bý,	búa,	bjó,	bjuggum,	bjyggi,	búit;
högg,	höggva,	bjó,	hjuggum,	hbygggi,	höggvit.

We find also óxum, hljópum, but these forms are clearly not genuine, for we cannot say in the conditional æxi, hljæpi, but only yxi, hlypi, which require in the indicative plural uxum, hlupum.

187. *The first class of the third conjugation* has also several irregulars, as

finn,	finna,	fann,	fundum,	fyndi,	fundit;
bind,	binda,	batt,	bundum,	byndi,	bundit;
vind,	vinda,	vatt,	undum,	yndi,	undit;
sting,	stinga,	stakk,	stúngum,	stýngi,	stúngit;
spring,	springa,	sprakk,	sprúngum,	sprýngi,	sprúngit;
geld,	gjalda,	galt,	guldum,	gyldi,	goldit;
skelf,	skjálfa,	skalf,	skulfum,	skylfi,	skolfit;
hverf,	hverfa,	hvarf,	hurfum,	hyrfi,	horfit;

These last, with the exception of the accented *ú* in *skjálfa*, conform to the auxiliary verb

ek verð, at verða, verð, urðum, yrði, orðit.

Most regular verbs have *o* in the first syllable of the supine; and those only take *u* which have *n* after the vowel. So *drek k*, *drakk*, *drukk*it, because *kk* is here used instead of *nk* or *ngk*. (53)

188. *The second class of the third conjugation* is in general very regular; but all in *-ig*, besides the regular form ending in *-eig* in the past, have another in *è*, (*g* being dropped), according to the second class of the second conjugation, which, at least with the moderns, occurs also in the plural, and in the conditional past, thus:

stig, stiga, { steig, stigum, stigi, } stigit,
stè, stèum, stèi, }

so also *vík*, *víkja*, *veik* or *vèk* (Paradism. 218).

189. *The third class* is also very regular; a few verbs of this class have *ö* in the past, by reason of a double (of course pronounced hard) consonant following; and some with *ng* after the vowel take *u* in the first syllable of the supine (187). These ought no doubt to be reckoned among those, which in conse-

quence of a hard consonant take *ö* in the past, but the lengthening of all the vowels before *ng* (49) generally changes the *ö* to *au*, thus ;

sökk,	sökkva,	sökk,	sukkum,	sykki,	sokkit;
stökk,	stökkva,	stökk,	stukkum,	stykki,	stokkit;
hrökk,	hrökkva,	hrökk,	hrukkum,	hrykki,	hrokkit;
{ sýng,	sýngja,	saung,	súngum,	sýngi,	súngit;
{ syng,	syngva,	söng,	sungum,	syngi,	sungit;

So also *slýng*, *slaung*, (*Helgakv. Hundb. l. V. 33*), *slúngit*; and *þrýng*, *þraung*, *þrúngit*, which, however, are obsolete poetic words.

Auxiliary Verbs.

190. As the Icelandic verbs are capable of expressing by proper inflection the present and the past only, all the other relations of time are denoted by periphrasis, through the help of auxiliary verbs, of which there are many.

The future is expressed by the infinitive with *ma n* or *mun*, and *skal*. The former implies a prediction merely, the latter an assurance or pledge, thus : *við várum fœddir á einni nátt, ok ma n skamt verða milli dauða okkars. We two were born the same night, and there will be but a short interval between our deaths ; ek skal þat gera, I will do so.**

* The auxiliary *ma n* appears to correspond very nearly to *shall* when used with the first person, and *will* with the second and third, in English, and implies an opinion, expectation, or prediction. It generally refers to a future time, but where it is merely expressive of an opinion, as *þú ma n t vera feigr maðr*,

Man and skal refer to a portion of time not yet commenced, and their past tenses munda and skylda sustain the same relation to them, as the English *would* and *should* to the present tenses *will* and *shall*, thus: hversu þeir bræðr munda svara, *how the brothers would answer*; en hann svaraði því, at hann skyldi herða í blóði Sigfússona, *and he replied, that he would harden [his sword] in the blood of the sons of Sigfús*. The infinitives vera (181) and verða (187) are generally understood after man and skal, (these infinitives are used almost indifferently, though vera properly refers to the portion of time already commenced and now passing, and verða to that now beginning) thus: þat mun réttara, *that must [be] better*; skulu ok talin nöfn þeirra, *their names also shall [be] enu-*

Njála 41, *you must be a doomed (Scoticè, fey) man*, it is not necessarily future. Indeed *will* is used in Scotland in precisely the same manner. The following are examples of the ordinary use of man. Þviat þá man ek hafa reiði Gunnars, *for then I shall incur the wrath of Gunnarr*; þá mantu drepinn vera, *then will you be slain*; hver man hefna? *who will avenge it*. Skal expresses 1) a determination or promise, like the English *will* with the first person, or 2) an assurance, threat, exhortation, or command, like the English *shall* with the second and third persons, as en þó skal ek eggja föður minn ok bræðr &c. *but I will urge (egg on) my father and brothers &c.* Þá skal ek nú, segir hon, launa þér kinnhestinn, *then I will pay you now for the blow on the cheek, said she*; nú skal þu Gunnari fylgja, *now follow Gunnarr*! Þú skalt ok finna Tyrfing, ok skal hann selja þér sök &c., *find Tyrfing, and he shall transfer to you a claim &c.* Tran.

merated. In the same manner are formed all passives future with the participle instead of the infinitive, vera or verða being understood, thus: þessi arfasáta mun tekin, ok kveyktr við eldr, *this haystack will [be] taken, and fire [be] kindled with it.* The auxiliary skal is often used impersonally with the infinitive active where modern languages generally use the infinitive passive, maðr (French *on*) being understood, thus: þá skyldi brenna alla dauða menn, *alors tous les morts devaient être brûlés, or alors [on] devait brûler tous les morts, then all the dead were to be burnt; nú skal nefna sonu Njáls, now shall the sons of Njáll be named; þik skal útbera, you shall be carried out.*

191. Hefi (171) and em (181) form the perfect, and (with their past tenses hafða and var) pluperfect, hefi being generally used with actives, and em with passives, and some few neuters, thus: þú hefir mikils mist, *you have lost much; ok er fegit orðit hjarta mitt, my heart is rejoiced.* The participle, when used with hefi, often agrees with the noun in gender and case, as er þeir höfðu feldan höfðingja liðsins, *when they had slain the leader of the army.* Hefi is also used with the supine passive (reciprocal or reflective), as er þeir höfðu viðtalazt, *when they had talked together; þat hefir umbreyzt síðan, that has changed since; nú hefi ek komizt at raun um, I have now found it out.* We may also say, nú em ek kominn at raun um þat.

Vera used with at and the infinitive of other verbs indicates continued action at a definite time, whether present or past, as *ek em at skrifa, I am writing, je suis après écrire; ek var at skrifa, I was writing, j'étais après écrire.*

192. Time just absolutely completed is expressed by the verb em with búinn, as *ek er búinn at skrifa, I have done writing; ek var búinn at skrifa, I had done writing.*

193. Vera and verða, with man, skal and hefi, are thus inflected;

Indic.	ek man vera,	ek man verða,
	— skal vera,	— skal verða,
	— munda vera,	— munda verða,
	— skylda vera,	— skylda verða,
	— hefi verit,	— hefi orðit,
		— em orðinn,
	— hafa verit,	— hafa orðit,
		— var orðinn,
Cond.	— muna (i) vera,	— muna (i) verða,
	— skula (i) vera,	— skula (i) verða,
	— myndi (a) vera,	— myndi (a) verða,
	— skyldi (a) vera,	— skyldi (a) verða,
	— hafa (i) verit,	— hafa (i) orðit,
		— se orðinn,
	— hefði (a) verit,	— hefði (a) orðit,
		— væri (a) orðinn,
Infia.	at mundu vera,	at mundu verða,
	— skyldu vera,	— skyldu verða,
	— hafa verit,	— hafa orðit,
		— vera orðinn,
Part.	hafandi verit,	hafandi orðit,
		verandi orðinn.

The compound participles occur very seldom, as *hafandi* and *verandi* are not much used.

194. The compound passive is inflected as follows :

Indicative.

ek em (er) kallaðr,	talinn,	drepinn,
— var kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— man [verða] kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— munda [verða] kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— hefi verit kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— hafa verit kallaðr,	talinn,	—

Conditional.

— se kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— væri (a) kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— muna (i)[verða] kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— myndi(a)[verða] kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— hafa (i) verit kallaðr,	talinn,	—
— hefði (a) verit kallaðr,	talinn,	—

Infinitive.

at vera kallaðr,	talinn,	---
— mundu [verða] kallaðr,	talinn,	---
— hafa verit kallaðr,	talinn,	---

In practice, the compound forms are not often arranged as in the foregoing tables, but they are usually transposed, and separated by other words for the sake of euphony, especially where three verbs would otherwise occur in succession, thus: ok *hefi ek aldri fyrr hlegit, síðan &c.* *I have never laughed before, since, &c.*

195. The simple passive in *-st* admits the compound tenses, with a reflective or reciprocal signification.*

*These forms appear to have sometimes a proper passive signification, as *fást mun annat*, *Njála*, 125, *something*

With the Infín. ek man kallast, teljast,
 --- munda kallast, teljast,

With the Supine --- hefi kallazt, talizt,
 --- haða kallazt, talizt, &c.

196. Besides the above, many other verbs are occasionally used as auxiliaries, thus: er nú þat sèð, at ver getum þá eigi með vâpnum sôttâ, *it is now manifest, that we can not overcome them (get them not overcome) by weapons*; ek á, þú átt at, *I ought, you ought*, (infín. eiga); ek tek at, *I begin*; ek má, *I may or can*, (infín. mega) &c.

197. Impersonals are used 1) when the subject is entirely indefinite, as þat þrumar, *it thunders*; þat dagar, *it dawns*; or 2) they become in a manner personal, as in Latin, the subject taking an oblique case, sometimes the accusative, as mik lángar, *I long*; mik þyrstir, *I thirst*; and sometimes the dative, as mer ofbýðr, *I shudder*. The passive voice is used with the dative in the same way, as mer heyrir, *I hear*; mer skilst, *I understand*; mer leiðist, *I am weary, je m'ennuie*. Some passives are used both with the indefinite þat and the dative, as þat tókst honum þó, *it succeeded with him (or he succeeded), nevertheless*.

else will be found; eigi muni fást slíkr kostur, 3. Forn. S. N. 73, *no such match can be found*; so the phrases at láta ei kúgast, at láta ei skirast [309] where they are reflexive also. *Trans.*

198. Deponents, which are not numerous in Icelandic, generally belong to the open division, as *ek a n-dast*, *I die, or am dying*; *ek dírfirst*, *I venture*.

5. ADVERBS.

199. Adverbs, which are otherwise indeclinable, often admit a species of inflection in the degrees of comparison, making the comparative in *-ar*, and the superlative in *-ast*; some have shorter forms in *-r*, *-st*, as

<i>opt often,</i>	<i>optar,</i>	<i>optast ;</i>
<i>títt frequently,</i>	<i>tíðar,</i>	<i>tíðast ;</i>
<i>viða widely,</i>	<i>viðar,</i>	<i>viðast ;</i>
<i>norðr Northwardly,</i>	<i>norðar,</i>	<i>norðast ;</i>
<i>skamt shortly,</i>	<i>skemr,</i>	<i>skemst ;</i>
<i>leingi long,</i>	<i>leingr,</i>	<i>leingst.</i>

200. Some are irregular, or defective, as

<i>vel well,</i>	<i>betr,</i>	<i>bezt ;</i>
<i>illa illy,</i>	<i>verr,</i>	<i>verst ;</i>
<i>mjök much,</i>	<i>meir,</i>	<i>mest ;</i>
<i>litt little,</i>	<i>minnr (miðr),</i>	<i>minnst ;</i>
<i>gjarna willingly,</i>	<i>heldr,</i>	<i>helzt ;</i>
<i>úti without,</i>	<i>utar,</i>	<i>yzt ;</i>
<i>inni within,</i>	<i>innar,</i>	<i>innst ;</i>
<i>uppi above,</i>	<i>ofar (efra),</i>	<i>ofarst (efst) ;</i>
<i>niðri below,</i>	<i>neðar,</i>	<i>neðst.</i>

The neuters of the positive and comparative degrees of adjectives are also often used adverbially; and sometimes double forms, of different significations,

occur, as *utar*, *farther out* (towards the door, but still in the room), *ytra without*; *leingr* and *skemr* used only of *time*, *leingra*, *skemra*, of *space*.

PART III. FORMATION OF WORDS.

201. New words are formed, 1) by *Derivation*, whereby either the signification of the primitive is changed, modified, enlarged or restricted, or the word is transferred to a different class, as from a verb to a noun, and the like; and 2), by *Composition*, whereby two or more primitives or derivatives coalesce in the formation of a new word expressive of a simple idea, and as it were lose their own individuality and independence of signification.

1. DERIVATION.

202. The change of *signification* by derivation is usually effected by prefixing certain inseparable particles; the change of the *class*, either by vowel-change, or by affixing certain terminal syllables, according to the ending required by the rules of inflection.

Prefixes.

The following prefixes imply negation or contrast.

203. ó- (English *un-*) which has 1) a negative force, as ókunnr, *unknown*; ókunnugr, *ignorant*; óbòðina, *unbidden*; 2) it changes the

signification of the word to its opposite, especially with nouns and verbs, as *ómak*, *trouble*; *ófriðr*, *war*.

204. *mis-* has sometimes the negative power of *ó*, as *missátt*, *at variance, unreconciled*, besides which it has two peculiar significations; 1) a difference or inequality, as *misstór*, *unequally large*; *mislángir*, *of unequal length*; *misdaudi*, *the death of two persons at different times*; and 2) a mistake or error, as *mis mæli*, *lapsus linguae*; *misminni*, *lapsus memoriae*; *misgrip*, *mistake*; *misbrúka*, *to misuse*.

205. *van-* implies 1) the idea of a want, as *vanfær*, *not strong enough*; *vanheilsa*, *feeble health*; 2) of something wrong or idle, as *vanga*, *negligence*; *vanfylgi*, *inefficient aid*; *vanvirða*, *to dishonour*.

206. *var-* an ancient inseparable particle of the same signification, as *vargefin*, *badly married*.

207. *tor-* denotes difficulty, as *torsótt*, *difficult of attack*; *torfeinginn*, *difficult of attainment*.

208. *for-* properly an ancient preposition, the original of *fyrir*, *before*, and of the same signification, which 1) it retains in derivatives, as *forfaðir*, *forefather*; *forspár*, *gifted with foresight*; *formáli*, *preface*; it implies also 2) the idea of something unpleasant or unlucky, as *forbænr*, *curses*; *forsending*, *a dangerous mission*; and 3) it is

often without any apparent force, as *forbætra*, to improve; *foreyða*, to lay waste.

209. *er-* (or *ör-*) signifies 1) a privation or separation, as *örvænta*, to be void of hope, to despair; *örmagna*, exhausted; *örvita*, insane; 2) an extreme, or high degree, as *örlítill*, very small; *örmjór*, very slender; *örfátækr*, very poor; in this latter sense, *ör* is little used except with adjectives which imply negation or want.

Other prefixes express extension or limitation in time, space, or degree, thus ;

210. *al-* contracted from the adjective *allr* (*all*), denotes the highest possible, entirely unlimited degree, as; *alvitr*, allwise, omniscient; *almáttugr*, almighty.

211. *all-* of the same origin, is of a very different signification. It corresponds nearly to the English *very*, as *allgóðr*, very good; *alvitr*, very wise; *allviða*, very generally.

212. *of-* (*too, too much*), as, *ofát*, gluttony, (*too much eating*); *ofmikill*, too large; *ofgamall*, too old.

ofr- denotes a very high degree, but is used chiefly with adjectives implying negation or defect, as *ofrlítill* very small; *ofrúngr*, very young.

afar- has the same signification, though its use is not confined to negatives, as *afarreiður*, very wroth; *afaryrði*, threats, (*great words*).

213. *fjöl-* corresponds to the German *viel*,

Ang. Sax. *feala*, *much*, *many*. The Icelandic comp. *fleira*, *more*, and sup. *flest*, *most*, are derived from *fjöl*, which however occurs only as a prefix, thus; *fjölmennr*, *populous*; *fjölbyggðr*, *thickly peopled*; *fjölyrða*, *to speak in a prolix manner*.

The adjective *fár*, (*few*) is used as the opposite of *fjöl*, in composition, thus, *fámennr*, *not populous*, *thinly peopled*; *fákunnátta*, *ignorance*.

The Icelanders have many participles and adverbs of increase, and exaggeration, which though independent words, are used in connection with adjectives, other adverbs &c. as *geysi hagligr*, *immensely skilful*; *furðu illa*, *extremely ill*; *bisna vel*, *very well*; but *dá-litill*, *very small*; *sár-kálðr*, *bitter cold*; *spán-nýr*, *span-new*;^{*} are compounds of *dátt*, *vehement*, *sárt*, *difficult*, *hard*, (*sore*) *spánn*, *chip*, *shaving*, *splinter*.

214. *sí* - (*continual, unbroken*), as *sífella*, *an unbroken series*; *sífeldr*, *continuous*; *síþyrstir*, *always thirsty*; *sí* occurs as an independent word in the phrase *sí ok æ*, *forever and aye*.

^{*}*Span-new*, though explained by Johnson [under *spick- and- span*], occurs in the list of unintelligible words at the end of the common editions of Chancer. It is still in frequent use in New England. The English and Icelandic adjectives are no doubt from the same root, and derive their signification from the new and bright appearance of a fresh splinter or shaving. *Spán-nýr* is translated in Swedish by *nagelny*, (German *nagel-neu*), *nail-new*, which corresponds to the English *spick* (spike). *Splitterný* occurs in Danish, though not found in the Dictionaries, and *splinter-new* is not unfrequently heard in New-England. *Tran.*

215. sjald- (*seldom, rare*), as sjaldsèðr *rarely seen*.

216. gagn- (*through, thorough*), as gagnsær, *transparent*; gagnlærðr, *thoroughly learned*.

Some particles indicate the relation of different objects, thus

217. sam- (*together*), samfeðra, [*children of the*] *same father*; sammæðra, [*children of the same mother*]; samborinn, [*child of the*] *sam- parents*; samþínast, *to sympathise*.

The opposite idea is expressed by sundr, (*asunder*), and sèr (*self*) in composition, as sundrmæðri, *of different mothers*; sèr is often taken in a bad sense, as sèrvitr, *self-sufficient*; sèrplægni, *selfishness*.

218. and- and önd- (*against*) as andviðri, *head-wind*; andstreymis, *upstream, against the current*.

219. auð- (*easily*) as, auðkendr, *readily recognised*; auðfeinginn, *easily attained*.

220. frum- (*first, primitive*), as frummóðir, *original mother* (Eve); frumgetinn, *first born*; frumrit, *original* (of a book).

221. endr- (*again*), as endrgetning, *re-generation*; endrlífga, *to resuscitate*.

222. einka- (*sole, single, only*), as einkaleyfi, *privilege*; einkahöndlun, *monopoly*; einkamál, *tête à tête*.

Terminal syllables of substantives.

The endings of substantives are very numerous, and many of them are significant; among these are

223. *búi*, -*bygg*i, (*an inhabitant*) as *Fjónbui*, *an inhabitant of Funen*; *Jaðarbygg*i, *an inhabitant of Jädern*.

224. -*ver*i, (generally in the plural *verjar*) has the same signification, as *Rómverjar*, *Romans*; the national appellations in *uarii*, *oarii*, which occur in the history of the middle ages, are probably the Latinized form of this ending.

225. *smiðr*, properly an independent word, is much used as an ending, and corresponds to the English *maker*, *skósmiðr*, *shoemaker*; *skipasmiðr*, *shipwright*; *járnsmiðr*, *blacksmith*.

226. -*lingr* is a diminutive ending, as *bæklingr*, *a little book*; *yrmlingr*, *a little worm*; it also forms patronymics, as *Knytlingar*, *descendants of Canute*.

227. -*ki* (masculine) has the same signification and use, as *sveinki*, *a little boy*.

228. -*ka* is the corresponding feminine.

229. -*neyti* (*fellowship*) as *föruneyti*, *travelling company*.

230. -*nautr* (*companion*) as *förunautr*, *travelling companion*.

237. -*leysi*, from the adjectives in -*laus* (-*less*) as *sakleysi*, (from *saklaus*, *innocent*), *scotice, sackless*) *innocence*; *guðleysi*, *atheism, ungodliness*.

232. -fræði, signifying *knowledge*, is the general termination of the names of the sciences, as guðfræði, *theology*; stjörnufræði, *astronomy*; sálarfræði, *psychology*; náttúrufræði, *physical science*.

233. -speki (from spakt, *wise*) is of the same signification, and use, as lögspeki, *jurisprudence*.

Terminal syllables of adjectives.

The principal significant endings of adjectives are these :

234. -samt, (-samr, -söm) is expressive of inclination or quality, as friðsamr, *peaceable*; nytsamr, *useful*; vinnusamr, *industrious*.

235. -lát (-látr, -lát) same signification, as þakklát, *thankful*; réttlát, *equitable*.

236. -ligt (-ligr, -lig) denotes 1) likeness (Eng. *-ly* adj.) as höfðingligt, *princely*; hermannligt, *warlike*; riddaraligt, *knightly*. 2) practicability or possibility, like the English *-ble*, as geingiligt, *passable*; byggiligt, *habitable*; ótrúanligt, *incredible*; óbætanligt, *irreparable*.

237. -ótt (-ótttr, -ótt) is the usual ending of adjectives which describe the external form of objects, as kringlótt, *circular*; hnöttótt, *spherical*.

238. -rænt (-rænn, -ræn) generally terminates adjectives expressive of the course of the winds, currents, &c. as norrænt, *austreant*, vest-

rænt, *from the North, East, South, West*; fjall-rænt, *from the mountains*.

239. -leitt (-leitr, -leit), from líta; *to see*, is the usual ending of adjectives descriptive of the outward appearance, especially the colour or complexion, of objects, as rauðleitt, *red, sandy*; grænleitt, *greenish*; háleitt, *majestic*.

240. -vænt (-vænn, -væn) from vâ n, *hope or expectation*, as banvænt, *deadly, mortal*; skaðvænt, *mischievous*; örvænt, *not to be expected*.

241. We may here notice a peculiar class of participial adjectives sometimes active, sometimes passive in their signification. Of these the following are examples; dræp-t, dræp-r, dræp, *that may be killed*; næm-t, *that readily takes, contagious*; á-feng-t, *operating suddenly upon (the head), intoxicating*; al-geng-t, *current (of money)*. from geng, gekk, gengum; fær-t, *passable*, from fer, för; upp-tæk-t, *liable to confiscation*, from tek, tók; auð-fyn-t, *easily found*, Fms. 7. 356; gylt, gyldr, gyld, *able to pay, also payable, or fit to be given in payment*, from geld, galt, guldum; dreif-t, *that is spread*, from dríf, dreif; láng-leit-t, *long-looking*; from lít, leit; fleyg-t, *able to fly*, from flýg, flaug; neyt-t, *that can be enjoyed*, from nýt, naut.

Terminal syllables of adverbs.

242. Adverbs are usually formed from adjectives,

by rejecting the characteristic *-t*, and adding *-a*, as *höfðingligt* adj. *höfðingliga*, adv. *in a princely manner*, *nytsamliga*, *usefully*.

243. *-is* is the common ending of adverbs derived from substantives, as *jafnsíðis*; *side by side*; *árdegis*, *early (in the day)*; *innbyrðis*, *mutually*; *útbyrðis*, *overboard*.

244. *-an* denotes motion *from*, as *heiman*, *from home*; *heðan*, *hence*; *utan*, *in (from without)*; *neðan*, *up (from below)*; *ofan*, *down (from above)*.

Verbs.

245. By a change of form, verbs sometimes assume a causative, and often a transitive signification, instead of a neuter, thus *svæfi*, *put to sleep*, from *sef*, *svaf*, *sváfum*; *felli*, *fell*, from *fell*, *fell-um* (the primitive form, modern *fell-um*), *sœri*, *adjure, administer an oath*, from *sver*, *sór*; *brenni*, *consume*, from *brenn*, *brann*; *reisi*, *raise*, from *rís*, *reis*; *fleygi*, *fling*, from *flýg*, *flaug*; *hengi*, *hang up*, from *hangi*, *hekk*, *hengum* (primitive form, modern *hekk*, *hængum*); *færi*, *move, carry*, from *fer*, *för-um*; *dreifi*, *spread, diffuse*, from *dríf*, *dreif*.

2. COMPOSITION.

Composition of substantives.

246. Substantives are compounded with each other, and with adjectives, and sometimes, though rarely, with verbs.

The first member in the compound word undergoes no change but the loss of the characteristic, if it have one, as *vagn-slóð*, *wheel-track*, *rut*, *sól-skin*, *sunshine*, *kálf-skin*, *calf-skin*; *mið-sum-ar*, *mid-summer*; *smá-fènaðr*, *small cattle*.

247. If however the adjective be the first member, it sometimes retains both its characteristic and its inflection, throughout, as nom. *heilagrðómr*, (or *helgidómr*), acc. *helgandóm*, *a relic*; nom. *Mikligarðr*, acc. *Miklagarð*, *Constantinople*; nom. *Þriðjipart*, acc. *Þriðjapart*, *third part*.

248. If the vowel of the first member be *ö* (changeable by inflection), it is always changed to *a*, as *mjaðdrekka*,* *mead-bowl*; *jarðeldr*, *subterranean fire*, *volcanic eruption*; *hand-taka*, *to arrest*, *to make prisoner*.

249. The first member is often put in the genitive, where it stands in the relation of object, possessor &c. to the last as *rikisstjórn*, *government*; *föðurbróðir*, *uncle (father's brother)*, *sólarfall*, *sunset*; *stækkunargler*, *microscope*; *vagnasmiðr*, *wheel-wright (waggon-maker)*.

250. Instead of the long genitives in *-ar*, the shorter form in *-s* is often used in composition, thus; nom. *Magnús* gen. *Magnús-ar*, but *Magnússon*; so *Sigurðsson*, and the like. If a compound word, the first member of which is a dis-

**Mjöðdrekka* occurs in *Egilssaga* c. 46. *Tran*.

syllable or trisyllable, be re-compounded, the first member is usually contracted to a monosyllable, in the new compound, thus *Svarfaðardalr* is a valley in Iceland, which derives its appellation from a person named *Svarfaðr*, gen. *Svarfaðar*; the history of the inhabitants of this valley is called *Svarfdælasaga*.

Composition of Adjectives.

251. In the composition of Adjectives, the first member usually suffers the same changes, as in that of substantives. When both members are adjectives, the first always qualifies the last, which is the leading word in the compound, as *stórgjöfull*, *very liberal*, *lauslyndr*, *fickle minded*.

In many instances, the last member is a substantive, assuming the form and office of an adjective in composition only; as *þríhöfðaðr*, *three headed*; *långorðr*, *prolix*; *rángeygðr*, *squint-eyed*; *fagrhærðr*, *fair-haired*; *skammlíf*, *short-lived*.

252. In such cases the adjective is sometimes put last, as *háslánger*, *long-necked*; *daunsætr*, *sweet-scented*; *varaþykkur*, *thick-lipped*; *nefmikill*, *large-nosed*. When the compound is of a substantive with a participle, the participle is always last, as *alvörugelín*, *seriously disposed*; *oljukenndr*, *oleaginous*; *járnsleginn*, *iron-bound*.

253. In some compounds the first member admits

of comparison, as *háttvirðandi*, *hæstvirðandi*, *highly, most highly honored*; *lítilvægr*, *insignificant*; *minnstvægr*, *most insignificant*.

Composition of Verbs.

254. Substantives are sometimes compounded with verbs, as *krossfesta*, *to crucify*; *hálshöggva*, *to behead*; adjectives more rarely, as *rángsnúa*, *to pervert*; *kunngjöra*, *to make known*; but verbs are very seldom compounded with each other, though such cases occur, as *brennimerkja*, *to brand*.

255. The compounds of adverbs and prepositions with verbs are very numerous, as *afráða*, *to dissuade*; *útreka*, *to drive out*; *fráskilja*, *to distinguish, or separate*.

A peculiar species of composition occurs both in Icelandic and Anglo-Saxon, where the members do not properly coalesce, so as to form a word expressive of an entire idea, but, by a rule of construction, the preposition is taken from the substantive (if the substantive be expressed), and attached to the verb, which in this case is usually at the end of the period, thus *Sverrir konungur hafði viðset þessi snöru, er þeir ætlaði hann í-veiða*. *King Sverrir had perceived the snare, which they designed to catch him in*; *klæði er jarl hafði í-farit*, *the clothes the jarl had worn (gone in)*.

Certain other substantives and adjectives of indeterminate signification are proper compounds or derivatives, as (*góðr*) *veðrdagr*, *a day when the weather (is good)*; (*lítit*) *matland*, *land producing (little) food*; (*illa*) *limaðr*, *of (ill proportioned) limbs*; (*vel*) *ættaðr*, *of (good) family*. If these words be used without qualifying adverb or adjective, they are generally taken in a good and positive sense.

Words frequently used in composition.

256. It may be serviceable to notice a few of the words most often used in composition for the purpose of qualification or limitation, as well as some others of frequent occurrence.

257. *höfuð-* is used in the same manner as the corresponding word *head* in English, as *höfuðeingiH*, *archangel*; *höfuðprestr*, *high-priest*.

258. *þjóð-* (*people*) expresses greatness or excellence, as *þjóðskáld*, *an eminent bard*; *þjóðspekingr*, *a great philosopher*; *þjóðgata*, *public highway*; *þjóðkonúngr*, *king of a great nation*.

259. *stór-* (*great*) occurs in innumerable compounds as a word of increase or exaggeration, as *stóreign*, *extensive possessions*; *stórmenni*, *chieftain, distinguished man*; *stórríkr*, *very powerful*; *stórauðigr*, *very rich*; *stórmikill*, *very large*.

260. *smá-* (*smátt, small*) forms diminutives both substantive and adjective, as *smákvíkindi*, *small animals*; *smámey*, *a little girl*; *smákonúngr*, *roitelet, a petty prince*.

261. *mikil-* and *marg-* are used in composition in the same sense as *stór-* and *lítill-*, and *fá-* as *smá-*, though they do not occur so frequently, thus *mikilmenni*, *eminent man*; *lítilmenni*, *insignificant person*; *margvitr*, *variously learned*; *fávitr*, *of small attainments*.

262. *ný* - (*nýtt*, *new*) corresponds to the English *new*- in composition as *new-born*, thus *nýkjörinn*, *newly-chosen, elect*; *nýmæli*, *new rumor, news*.

263. *góð* - (*good*), *góðverk*, *good works*; *góðfúss*, *benevolent*; *góðfrægr*, *of good fame*.

264. *ill* - (*evil, ill*), *illgjörð*, *evil work*; *illmenni*, *a bad man*; *illgresi*, *weeds, pernicious plants*; *illfúss*, *mischievous, evil-minded*.

The foregoing are used for the most part, though not uniformly, as the first member of the compound. The following form terminal syllables.

265. - *maðr*, attached to genitives, signifies 1), a man of a certain character, as *gáfumaðr*, *a man of (great) gifts, a genius*; *mælskumaðr*, *a speaker, an eloquent man*; *gleðimaðr*, *a cheerful man*; *íþróttamaðr*, *an athletic or expert man*; 2) the relations, occupation, or situation of the man, as *þjónustumaðr*, *a servant*; *litunarmaðr*, *a dyer*; *boðsmaðr*, *a guest*; *móts-töðumaðr*, *an opponent*; *fjandmaðr*, *an enemy*; *konúngsmaðr*, *a royalist*, which last is not to be confounded with *konúngmaðr*, *a royal personage*; 3) a particular countryman, as *Asíumenn*, *Asiatics*; *Trójumenn*, *Trojans*; *Parísarmaðr*, *a Parisian*; *Strasborgarmaðr*, *a Strasburger*; *borgarmaðr*, *resident*
10*

of a city, citizen; landsmaðr, lanzmaðr, a native, (generally in opposition to víkingar), which is not to be compounded with landi, a fellow countryman.

266. -kona forms feminines corresponding to the masculines in maðr, as þjónustukona, a waiting-maid.

267. -land; names of countries are generally compounded with -land, -ríki, or the like, as Indíaland, *India*; Jórsalaland, *Palestine*; Políaland, *Poland*; Valland, *Italy* (and with the ancients, often *France*); Serkland, *Barbary* (*the country of the Saracens*). The words -heimr, -ríki, and -veldi are generally compounded with the genitive plural of the national appellative of the people, as Fránkaríki, *the kingdom of the French*; but -land usually with a contract, which perhaps may be the singular of the appellative, thus Sýrland, *Syria*; Grikkland, *Greece*; Frakkland, *France*; Skotland, *Scotland*.

268. -borg is commonly used with the names of cities, thus Trójuborg, *Troy* (*the city of Troy*); Kártagoborg, *Carthage*; Jórsalaborg, (often Jórsalir), *Jerusalem*; Atenuborg, *Athens*.

269. -efni, 1) with titles of rank, office, relation &c, denotes a person having right or expectancy to such rank &c, as konúngsefni, *heir apparent, crown-prince*; biskupsefni, *one destined to a bishopric, or a bishop elect but not conse-*

crated; prestsefni, *a candidate for orders*; konarefni, *intended wife*; 2) with other words, the object or subject of the *action, passion, or sensation* indicated by such words, as hlátursefni, *a subject of laughter*; sorgarefni, *a subject of grief*.

270. -list forms the names of the arts or applied sciences, as málara list, *the art of painting*. At present, -konst or kunst (contracted from kunusta) is frequently used instead of -list.

271. -korn forms diminutives, as prófkorn, *a sample*; stundarkorn, *a moment*; piltkorn, *a little boy*.

272. -fullr, (English -ful) as hjátrúarfullr, *superstitious*; lotnínargarfullr, *reverential*; mikill and -ríkr are used in the same manner.

273. -laus (English -less) forms negative adjectives, as sacklaus, *innocent, guiltless, (sackless)*; våpnlaus, *unarmed, (weaponless)*; these adjectives are often used adverbially in the neuter, as þá var konúngalaust, *there was then an interregnum*; þá var páfalaust, *the papal throne was vacant*.

274. -gjarn denotes disposition, inclination, or desire, as metnaðargjarn, *desirous of distinction, ambitious of honour*; drottunargjarn, *ambitious of honour, aspiring*; námgjarn, *docile, teachable*; fègjarn, *avaricious*; þrætugjarn, *quarrelsome*.

275. It would be tedious to enumerate other words which form large classes of compounds, and we may dismiss this subject by remarking, that, extensive and unrestricted as the freedom of composition is, it is a general rule, that in compound substantives, the leading member shall be placed *last*, the structure of the language not admitting such compounds as *ἰσχυρολαμος*.

PART IV. SYNTAX.

General Observations.

276. The genuine Icelandic syntax is characterized by simplicity, force and regularity; long, complex, and involved periods seldom occur, but instead of such, we find short distinct propositions, usually connected by *ok* or *enn* (*and* or *but*). Thus in *Njálssaga*, *tók hon þá upp skikkjuna, Flosanaut, ok í þeirri hafði Höskuldr veginn verit, ok hafði hon þar varðveitt í blóðit allt, then she took up the dress, the gift of Flosi, and in that (dress), Höskuldr had been killed, and she had preserved all the blood upon it.* So the following passage from *Sverrir's saga*, *Eysteinn erkibiskup hafði þat sumar komit vestan af Einglandi snemma, ok hafði verit þrjá vetr í Einglandi frá stóli sínum, ok þá sættist erkibiskup við Sverri konúng, ok fór hann um sumarit norðr til stóls síns, Archbishop Eysteinn had come home from England, early that summer, and had been in England, absent from his diocess, three*

years, and then the Archbishop was reconciled to King Sverrir, and he went Northward to his diocese the same summer.

277. Nevertheless the construction is freer than in the more modern languages, inasmuch as the numerous and distinctly characterized cases, genders and other forms render it easy to discover the relations between the words which compose the period, in whatever order they may be placed. The leading word therefore may always occupy the place where it will produce the best effect. Many of the usual periphrases of modern languages are thus avoided, and the construction is thereby rendered more concise and forcible; thus, *sagt er þar ok frá dauða hvers þeirra ok legstað*; *it is there related concerning both the death and burial-place of each of them.* *Fari þeir! aptu munu þeir koma,* *let them go! they will come back.* *Manninn skapaði guð seinast,* *God created man last.*

The most scrupulous observance of the numerous inflections is required both in writing and speaking, as they must always correspond, according to the relations of the words in the period, as in Latin and Greek, and perhaps even more rigidly, for we find no such exceptions as in Greek and the oriental tongues, where the verb and its nominative are sometimes of different numbers,* thus *Haralds saga hins hárfagra,*

*Constructions like the following are not however of very rare occurrence. *þeir sá öðrumegin undir eyjun-*

the saga of Harald the fair-haired; here the substantive, the article, and the adjective must all be in the genitive. So, *Saga Olafs konungs (hins) helga Haraldssonar, the saga of King St. Olaf the son of Harald*, where the substantive, the title, the article, the adjective and the patronymic are all in like manner in the genitive.

278. To avoid the monotonous uniformity of ending in words in immediate succession, which this rule would otherwise occasion, it is usual to separate words in the same relation, by interposing some words of different ending, as *gott verk ok ástamt, a good and friendly act. Fáir munu lastalau-sir lifa eða glæpa (subaudi -lausir), few will live without reproach or crime.* This practice moreover is extended to almost all cases of words even of different form and relations, which in the natural

ni, at skip lágu 9 saman; þeir sá at þat var wikingaskip, 3 F. S. N. 92. *they discovered nine ships lying together on the other side of the island; they perceived that it was (they were) piratical vessels.* þat voru stóðhross, ok með 4 merhryssi, 3 F. S. N. 130. þat voru bræðr tveir, 3 F. S. N. 241. En þat var Tjös-nir ok Gellir, 3 F. S. N. 327. If there be two nominatives, of different numbers, connected by the conjunction ok, the most emphatic usually precedes and governs the verb, and the other, with the conjunction, is put at the end of the sentence. Thus *Njáll var úti ok synir hans, Njála 98, Njall and his sons were without.* Gunnarr riðr til þings ok synir Njáls, Nj. 100. *Gunnarr and the sons of Njall ride to the Thing.* Trun.

order belong together, as *hvað kostar það mikið?* (*hvat kostar þat mikit*), *how much does it cost?* *hvað ertu gamall?* *how old are you?* *svá váru þar ljón stór sem oxar*, *there were lions there as large as oxen.*

279. Another remarkable peculiarity of the ancient style is the frequent change of persons, or the substitution of *oratio directa* for *oratio obliqua*, in the same sentence, when the writer arrives at the most emphatic portion of the discourse, which he is reporting; thus, *þásögðu Æsirnir at hann mundi skjótt slíta mjótt silkiband, er hann hafði fyrr brotit stóra járnfjöttra*; “*en ef þú fær eigi þetta band slitit, þá skulu vér leysa þik*,” *then the Gods said that he (the mythological wolf, Fenris) would easily break a slender silken cord, as he had already burst heavy iron fetters*; “*and if thou canst not break this cord, then we will untie thee.*”

280. The usual order of arrangement of the words in a sentence is very simple and natural; the subject, with its qualifying words, is placed first, then the verb with its adverbs, and lastly, the object with its qualifications; thus, *Sverrir konúngr samnaði nú saman öllu liði sínu*, *King Sverrir now brought all his forces together.*

Substantives.

281. Titles, or names of rank and office, usually

follow the proper name, as *Sverrir konúgr*, *Eiríkr jarl*, *Ari prestur*, but *Herra*, *Síra*, *Frú*, *Madama*, *Frauken*, and *Jungfrú*, words of etiquette or compliment, are placed before the name.

282. Genitives and possessive pronouns generally follow their nouns, though in modern times they are more frequently placed before. Perhaps the true rule is to place them *before*, when they are emphatic, but *after*, in all other cases, as *gerðu þat fyrir hennar sakir!* *do that for her sake!* *Bróðir hans* *var kominn áður*, *his brother had already arrived.*

283. Such phrases as *a piece of paper*, *a bit of bread*, *a barrel of flour*, *a handful of raisins*, and the like, are usually expressed in Icelandic by a species of compound, the first member of which is the name of the substance or material in the genitive, and the last, the word of quantity or measure, thus: *pápirsblað*, *a sheet of paper*; *kökubita*, *a bit of cake*, &c., but sometimes the construction is the same as in English, as *einn hnafi af kórennum*, *a handful of currants.*

284. Substantives descriptive of *circumstances or accidents* are put in the dative, without the preposition, thus; *hann hét Ormr rettu nafni*, *he was called Ormr by his right name.* *Hvat heitir þat öðrum orðum?* *how is that expressed in other words?* If they denote *qualities*, they

are used in the genitive, as *hann þótti mikill-ar náttúru vera*, *he appeared to be (a man) of superior mind.*

285. Substantives signifying prolongation of time or distance are put in the accusative, as *konúgr lá þar hálfan mánuð*, *the king lay there half a month*; *þeir dvöldust þar litla hríð*, *they remained there a short time.* The only exception to this rule is the phrase, *hann fór ferðar sinnar*, *he went his way.*

286. But if such substantives be used merely to qualify a comparative, preposition, or adverb, they are generally put in the dative, as *hálfum mánuði seinna*, *half a month later*; *290 árum eptir Nóa flóð*, *290 years after Noah's flood.*

287. Substantives denoting the means, instrument, or manner, and the like, are put in the dative, as *berja grjóti í hel*, *to stone to death (put to death by stoning)*; *var þat eiðum bundit*, *it was confirmed by oaths.*

Adjectives.

288. Both the definite and indefinite forms of the adjective may be used as vocatives, thus: *guð minn góður*, *good God!* *Jón litli*, *little John!* but if both substantive and adjective be in the definite form, the phrase has a general and collective meaning, as *góða barnit*, *the good child*, or *good children.*

289. When adjectives are used as substantives, they

generally take the indefinite form, as *danskir*, (*the*) *Danes*; *íslenzkir*, (*the*) *Icelanders*; *þeir gjörðu allt þat illt við hann sem þeim var möguligt*, *they did him all the harm they could*.

290. When an adjective or pronoun belongs to two substantives, one of which is masculine, and the other feminine, it is put in the neuter, even if one or both the substantives be understood, as *enn er þau* (*Grímr ok Loptæna*) *voru búin*, *and when they* (*Grímr and Loptæna*) *were ready*.

291. Descriptive adjectives govern the dative, as *lítill vexti*, *small of stature*. Words which qualify or enlarge the comparative are also put in the dative, as *hverjum manni hærri*, *taller than any (other) man*; *hverri konu fegri*, *; *ok er sjá (fótr) því ljótari*, *at af er ein tain*, *and that foot is the more deformed for this, that one toe is gone*; *þeim mun* (*heldr*) *sem*, *so much (the more) as*. Instead of *því* and *þeim mun*, the particle *at* is often used with the comparative, as, *eingi maður mun Eirík kalla at meira konung*, *þó at hann drepí einn bóndason*, *no man will esteem Erik the more a king, for having put to death the son of a peasant*.*

There are besides many other adjectives which govern the dative, though they can hardly be brought within any general rule, thus: *vanr þessu starfi*,

accustomed to such labour; reiðr einum, angry with one; feginn því, rejoiced thereat.

292. The superlative takes the genitive, thus: Hann var *allra manna* vitrastr, *he was the wisest of men; hún var allra kvenna* friðust, *she was the fairest of women.*

293. Adjectives expressive of time or space take the genitive, as *hálftrar annarar álnar* langr, *one and a half ell long; þriggja þumlunga* hár, *three inches high; þrjátíu ára* gamall, *thirty years old.*

Many other adjectives take the genitive, though not easily to be embraced in any general rule, as *verðr or verðugr ílls dauða*, *worthy of an evil death; þá urðu þeir þess* varir, *then they became aware of this.*

Pronouns.

294. The plural or dual of the personal pronoun is gennerally used alone, where other languages employ the singular with *and*, as *Eyjólfr var opt við skip um sumarit, ok áttu þeir Hreiðar* mart saman í vinfeingi, *Eyjólfr was often at the ship during the summer, and he and Hreiðar had much friendly intercourse; einka gripi vil ek þér gefa, er ver höfum mikinn trúnað á-haft frændr, I will give you one article, on which I and my relatives have placed great reliance; vinátta okkar Hákonar konungs, the friendship between me*

and King Hakon; fundr vár Bagla, a meeting between me and the Baglar. skildu þeir jarl með vináttu, he and the Jarl separated in friendship. If however there be no antecedent substantive to which the pronoun can refer, the plural pronoun with a singular substantive corresponds very nearly to the Greek *οἱ νεσ*, as þeir Sigurðr, Sigurd and his followers; þeir konúngr, the king and his suite.

295. Hann and hon are always personal, sá, sú, always demonstrative. Þat, sá, sú, however is often made to supply the place of the indefinite article of modern languages, when used before a relative, thus hann var girðr sverði því, er hann kallaði Láng, he was girt with a sword, which he called Long; Heiðrekr barðist við konung þann er Humli het, Heidrek fought with a king, who was named (hight) Humli; með þeim hætti, sem vér fáum ekki skilit, in a manner, which we cannot comprehend.

296. Mutual or reciprocal action is generally expressed by the simple passive verb, instead of the active with the pronoun hvárt-annat; thus er þeir voru búnir, hlaupast þeir at, when they were ready, they sprang at each other; Pýramus ok Tisbe þau untust í ár, Pyramus and Thisbe loved each other, in ancient times.

297. The dative of the personal pronoun is used

instead of the possessive pronoun, with the names of the parts or members of the human body, as *féll akarn nokkut í höfuð mér? did an acorn fall on my head? leysti hann bönd af fótum sér, he loosened the bonds from his feet; Þórólfr féll fram á fætr konungi, Thorolf fell at the kings feet.*

298. The genitive of the personal is often used instead of the possessive pronoun, as *þat stendr í sjálfra vor valdi, it is in our own power.*

299. Although the proper definite article is *hit*, yet *þat* often occurs instead of it, and sometimes both are used, for the sake of greater precision. *Hit* is used before adjectives, which then assume the definite form, as *hit gamla, the old; hinn úngi, the young; hin væna, the fair*, and the same rule prevails, though a substantive follow, as *hit gamla skip, the old ship; hinn úngi maðr, the young man; hver ersú hin væna mæri? who is that pretty girl?* If the substantive take the definite form, the article being affixed, the adjective may also assume the same form, as *úngu stúlkuna, the young girls*, or it may be preceded by the article as *hinn úngi maðrinn, the young man*, or lastly it may be indefinite, as *heilagr páfinn, the holy pope*. After genitives, possessive pronouns, and present participles, the adjective is put in the *indefinite* form, as *efla vort egið*

og annarra sannarligt gagn, to *promote our own and others true good.*

300. Partitives generally take the genitive, as *ek veit eigi hvârt nokkur vár mundi. I know not whether any of us would; hver þeirra, which of them.* In such case, the partitive, if it partake of the character of an adjective, is often put in the neuter singular, as *mart manna, many men; fátt manna, few men; hvat iþróttu munu vilja birta fyrir oss, what feat will you show us.*

The partitive is often put in apposition, or agrees with its substantive, as *heimamenn Skallagríms fóru margir, many of Skallagríms domestics went; Jesús útsendi tvo sína lærisveina, Jesus sent out two of his disciples; eitt hit saklausasta ok spakasta dýr, one of the most harmless and sagacious animals; þeir létu eingan með lífi brottkomast, þann er á karfanum var, they suffered none to escape with life, who was on board the vessel.*

301. The numerals as far as 29 agree with their substantives, whether declinable or indeclinable, as *þrír íslenzkir menn, three Icelanders; fimtan bændr, fifteen peasants; but 30 and the higher tens govern the genitive, as þrjátígi skipa, thirty ships; sextígi heiðingja, sixty heathen; tíutígi manna,*

one hundred men. The reason of this appears to be that the latter member of these compound numerals (*tiutigi*, *ten decades*; *þrjátigi*, *three decades*) is a substantive.

302. In phrases of alternation, as *every second*, *every third*, &c. the ordinal is placed first, as *annat*, *þriðja*, *fjórða hvört ár*, *every other, third, fourth year*. In like manner with the article, *at hvíla hinn sjöunda hvern dag*, *to rest every seventh day*; *it tíunda hvert ár*, *every tenth year*.

Verbs.

303. The verb, particularly in the past tense, frequently precedes its subject, though the sentence be not interrogative; this is especially the case where the proposition is dependant upon or connected with a previous one, thus; *þá var sagt þrællum til um þetta kaup*, *then the purchase was communicated to the slaves*; *váru í þessu þá margir höfðingjar*, *many chieftains were then active in &c.*; *ríða þeir nú heim*, *now they ride homewards*.

304. Adverbs belonging to a verb, precede the substantive, and are placed as near the verb as may be, thus *hann vatt upp segl*, *he furled (rolled up) the sail*; *hann hratt fram skipi*, *he shoved the ship forwards*; the same rule applies to prepositions which stand for adverbs,

as þá rendu at skipin Olafs, *then the ships of Olaf ran down upon (the enemy)*; matvæli sem þena til at feita með fugla, *food which serves to fatten fowls with*. In these phrases the preposition is not to be referred to the substantive, as the force of the sentence would thereby be destroyed. If it be an after-clause where the verb stands last, the preposition is compounded with, or united to the verb, as snaran, er þeir ætluðu hann í-veiða, *the trap they meant to catch him in*. The same construction is also often used where the verb does not stand last, as at meiða fólk, erí-erukastalanum, *to maim the people who are in the castle*.

If neither verb nor preposition have any object in the sentence, the preposition precedes the verb, as ok þordi þá einginn á móti at mæla, *and none then dared to speak to the contrary*.

305. In narration the present and the past are frequently interchanged in the same sentence, as Þór steig fram öðrum fæti at þar er Skrymir lá, ok lýstr í höfuð hönum; enn Skrymir vaknar, ok spyr hvert laufsblað félli, *Thor took a step forwards to the spot where Skrymir lay, and smites him in the head, (with his hammer): and Skrymir awakes and inquires whether a leaf fell*.

306. The verb sometimes agrees with the predi-

cate, instead of the subject, if the predicate intervene between them, as *þar er enn sá staðr er Himinbjörg heita*, *there is also a city there, called the Heavenly tower*; *Hann á þar ríki er þrúðvángar heita*, *he rules the realm called Thrudvang*.

307. The active participle in *-anda*, *-andi* supplies also the office of the future participle passive, thus corresponding not only to the Latin present part. in *-ans*, *-ens*, but to the future part. pass. in *-andum*, *-endum*, both in form and signification. Thus *varla er trúanda*, *it is scarcely to be believed*; *at beiða oss þess eins, er ver megom veita þér, ok oss se eigi ógeranda*, *to ask of us that only, which we can grant you, and which is not impracticable by us*.

[The precise force of this expression cannot be given in English, without a tedious circumlocution, as *ógeranda* in this instance implies rather *moral* than *physical* impracticability.]

308. The present conditional, which also supplies the place of the optative, often gives great force and conciseness of expression, as *minnumst á þat*, *led us bear that in mind*; *afklæðumst þessum ham*, *let us lay aside this shape*.

309. The passive voice is 1) reflective, as *Ingi konúgr frelsaðist* (i. e. *frelsaði sik*) *með flóttu*, *king Ingi saved himself by flight*; *hann lét ei kúgast* (i. e. *kúga sik*) *at taka við kristni*, *he would not be compelled to adopt*

Christianity; at láta eigi skírast (i. e. skíra sik), *not to submit to be baptized*; 2) reciprocal, as er þeir voro búnir, hlaupast þeir at, *when they were ready, they sprang at (each other)*. The proper passive is usually expressed by periphrasis, as þá var flutt í vist ok önnur faung, *then food and other stores were carried in*; ok var þá gjör sættin, *and then peace was made*.

310. The accusative with the infinitive is a very common form of construction in Icelandic; thus, þér kvâðut sólina fara skjótar, *dixistis solem celerius procedere, you said the sun moved more swiftly*; sögðu Ríng konúng dauðan, *said that King Ring was dead*. If the accusative be a personal pronoun, referring to the *subject*, it is understood, and the verb put in the passive form, thus ek sagðist (i. e. sagði mik) ekki trúa því, *I declared I did not believe it*; hann kveðst (i. e. kveðr sik) Gestr heita, *he said he was called Guest*; hann lét (lèt sik) mundu, *he said that he would*. It is observable that if any adjective or other declinable word belong to the omitted accusative, it is put in the nominative, as þeir kvâðust allir til þess búnir, *they said they were all ready*; þeir kvâðust því fegnir verða, *they said they should be pleased with it*.

311. The Greek double genitive, and the Latin *duo ablativi*, are expressed in Icelandic by two da-

tives with the preposition *at*, as *at því gjörvu*, *hoc facto*; *at endaðum sjúkdóminum*, *the disease being removed*.

312. The infinitive with *at* is not often immediately preceded by a preposition, but *þat* in the case required by the preposition is generally interposed, thus; *eg get eigi betr útmálað þetta*, *enn með því at segja*, *I cannot express this better than by saying*; *ek vil gefa honum orlof til þess at fara heim til Skotlands*, *The most general rules of the government of verbs are the following*.

313. Most active verbs which have an immediate and direct object govern the accusative, as *slá to strike*, *drepa to kill &c.*

314. Many verbs, which express motion in the object, but not in the subject, take the dative, as *snúa to turn*, *kasta to throw*, *dreifa to scatter*; *Gunnarr skaut út örum at þeim*, *Gunnarr shot arrows at them*; *ok kastar hann á völlina*, *and throws him to the ground*. The verbs *koma* and *fara*, when used actively, take the same regimen, as *hann kom Asu moptí vandræði*, *he often brought the Gods into difficulty*; *ok kom hann skildi fyrir sik*, *and he thrust his shield before him*; *ef han ferr mínum ráðum fram*, *if he follows my advice*. So, many verbs, which signify to guide, change, destroy,

assist, protect &c. take the dative, as *stýra skipi*, to *steer a ship*; *bregða bú*, to *change (one's) residence*. Some of these verbs govern the accusative with a different signification, as *hann skaut öru til mannsins*, he *shot an arrow at the man*; but *skjóttu manninn þann hinn mikla*, *shoot that large man*.

315. Verbs signifying to desire, wish, and the like, govern the genitive, and often the accusative of the person with the genitive of the thing, as *biðja konu*, to *ask a woman (in marriage)*; *biðja einn nokkurs*, to *ask anything of one*; *spyrja hann ráða*, to *ask counsel of him*; *at afla fjár*, to *acquire wealth*; *leita ráða*, to *seek counsel*.

If the person indicated by the substantive be not the proper object of the verb, but one for whom something is asked, it is put in the dative, thus; *bidja einn friðar*, to *sue to one for peace*; but *bidja einum friðar*, to *sue for peace for one*. The verb *fá*, when used in the sense of *to take to wife*, also governs the genitive, as *hann fékk þeirrar konu er Þórun hét* he *took a wife named Thorun*.

316. When the verbs which govern the dative are used in the passive, they become impersonal, and retain the object in the dative, instead of changing it into the subject as in most modern languages, thus: (active) *at safna liði*, to *collect forces*; (pas-

sive) var þá liði safnat, *forces were then collected*; bregða sverði, *to draw a sword*; Tyrfíngur varð manns bani, *hvern tíma er honum var brugðit, (the sword) Tyr-fing was the death of a man, every time it was drawn*; akrinum hafði skipt verit, *the field had been divided*; handklæðið brann ei þótt því væri í eld kastat, *the napkin burned not though it were cast into the fire.**

These verbs also often become impersonal without a change of voice, as slítr nú veizlu þessari, *the entertainment is now finished*; skaut upp líkunum, *the corpse was thrown up*; ok lýkr her sögunni, *and here ends the narrative*. In like manner, many verbs which govern the accusative are used as impersonals active, as því hærra sem reykin lagði í loftit upp, *the higher the smoke rose in the air*; hann gerði fölván í andliti, *he became pale in the face*.

317. The present conditional is often used without the conjunction, if the ellipsis can be supplied by *if, in case that, &c.* as sé þat svá, þá læt ek þat vara, *(if) that be so, then let it pass*; vilí hann ekki með góðu, þá komðu til

* A similar construction prevails with verbs which govern the genitive; thus: (active) ef hann synjar þér mægðar, *if he refuse you this alliance*, 3 Forn. S. N. 74; (passive) mér mundi synjat konunnar *the lady would be denied me* 3 F. S. N. 73. *Tran.*

min, (if) he will not readily, then come to me; komi hann ámeðan eger burtu, (if) he come, while I am away. The past conditional is also used in much the same manner, and the difference appears to be, that the past is used when there is little expectation that the event supposed will happen, thus: *væri þat svâ, þá væri þat sök sér, (if) that should be so, there would be something in it; kæmi hann ámeðan eger burtu (sem ekki mun verða), (if) he should come while I am away (which will hardly take place).* This form of expression is used in very formal requests in epistolary communication, as *mætti eg sjá línu frá yðr um þetta mál, (if) I might see a line from you on this subject; vilduð þér gera svo vel, þá væri eg yðr mikit skuldbundinn, would you do so much, I should be much obliged to you.*

The particles *þó, þótt, although, and svâ, ut, so that*, as also *at*, after verbs which do not import absolute certainty, always govern the conditional; thus: *enn þó svâ væri, though it be so; hann vèk sér við, svo þú sæir þat betr he gave place, so that you might see it better.*

Particles.

318. Verbs signifying a journey, whether by land or water, or a short stay at any particular place, are generally accompanied by an adverb indicating the direction or point of compass, thus: *Gunnhildr*

gerði ferð sína suður til Rómaborgar, *Gunnhilda made a journey southwardly to the city of Rome*; Erlíngur var þá í Vikinni austr, *Erling was then eastward in Vígen*. Sometimes the name of the place whence, or whither, is omitted, and the adverb alone expressed, as þegar hann kom austr, *when he arrived in the East*.

319. A remarkable construction is the use of an affirmative answer to a negative proposition, where the party replying designs to assent to or confirm the negation, as þó þikki mér mikit undir, at þér rjúfit eigi þessa sætt. Svá munu vér þá gjöra, segir Skarphèðinn, *It appears to me very important, that you do not violate this compromise. We will (not) do so then, replies Skarphedinn*; Leyfa mun ek, ef þér prettið hann í öngu. Þeir kváðust svá gera mundu, *I shall approve it, if you deceive him in nothing. They replied, they would (not) do so*.

320. The following prepositions govern the accusative only:

um (of), <i>about; over;</i>	umfram, <i>besides, beyond;</i>
umhverfis, <i>round about;</i>	fram yfir, <i>besides, over;</i>
í gegnum, <i>through;</i>	framundir, <i>towards, about.</i>

The same case follows many compounds of um, as útum, *out through, over;* innum, yfirum, í kringum (*í kringum, or kringum*), *around, about;* so those which express relative situation, as fyrir

norðan, North of; fyrir sunnan, South of; likewise, fyrir ofan, fyrir neðan, fyrir utan, fyrir innan, and fyrir handan ána, on the other side of the river. In the ancient poetic dialect, *um* and *of* sometimes take the dative.

321. The following govern only the dative :

<i>af, of, about ;</i>	<i>hjá, with, by, (Fr. chez);</i>
<i>frá, from ;</i>	<i>ásamt, together with ;</i>
<i>ör, yr, ur, or, out of ;</i>	<i>gagnvart, over against ;</i>
<i>undan, away from ;</i>	<i>mót, á móti, í móti, against.</i>

Also compounds of some of them, as *út af, upp frá, fram or, á undan, framhjá, í gegn, against; á hendr, against* (in hostility); *til handa, for, for the advantage of.* So likewise the adverbs *nær, or nærri, fjarri.*

322. The genitive alone is governed by these :

<i>til, to ;</i>	<i>millum, á milli, á meðal, between ;</i>
<i>án, on without, (sans); í stað, instead of ;</i>	
<i>utan, without, (dehors); sakir (fyrir sakir),</i>	<i>} for the sake, on account or by reason of.</i>
<i>innan, within ;</i>	
<i>auk, besides ;</i>	
<i>sökum,</i>	
<i>vegna,</i>	

Also by the compounds of *me gin*, as *báðum me gin, on both sides; öðrum me gin, hinum me gin, on that, the other side; þessum me gin, on this side; öllum me gin, on all sides; these words are very frequently written as proper compounds, thus: báðum e gin, öðrum e gin, hinum e gin &c.*

323. The following govern both the accusative and dative :

á, <i>on, upon, at ;</i>	eptir, <i>after, according to ;</i>
í, <i>to, at, in ;</i>	fyrir, <i>for ;</i>
með, <i>with ;</i>	undir, <i>under ;</i>
við, <i>by, toward, with, at ;</i>	yfir, <i>over ;</i>

also many words usually written and considered as compounds of the above, but which perhaps ought to be separated, as upp á, út í, fram með, í staðinn fyrir, inn undir, út yfir; but some of these are occasionally true compounds, as hviðonabbaðist upp á arfasátuna, *why she abused the haystack ?*

The general rule of regimen of these prepositions is that they govern the accusative, when they signify *motion to a place*, but the dative, when *rest in a place*.

324. The preposition at governs three cases, the accusative, dative, and genitive. With the accusative it signifies *after*, but this construction is obsolete. With the dative, *to*, whether the object be a person, a place, or the material to which any thing is changed, as þegar þeir komu at honum, *when they came to him*, verða að steini, *to be transformed to stone*; the time *when* is also put in the dative with this preposition, as at sumri, *next summer*; with the genitive, at signifies *with, at the house of (chez)*, as at Bjarnar, *at Björn's house, chez Björn*.

325. Instead of putting the name of an estate, place,

or country in apposition with the subject, the Icelanders often use the dative with a preposition, as *sá bær hét á Steini*, *that estate was called Stone*; *hann gjörði bú at bæ þeim er at Tjörn heitir*, *he established his residence at the estate called Tjörn*; *þar er heitir í Danmörku*, *in the realm called Denmark*.

ELLIPSIS.

326. A word is often understood, where it is so frequent or familiar as to be readily supplied, thus *kostr*, *condition, alternative, resource*, is very generally omitted, as *ok er sá [subaudi kostr] til at sigla undan*, *the only alternative is to sail away*; *sá mun nú grænstr*, *at segja satt*, *it is now the best (course) to speak the truth*.

327. The third person of verbs is often used without a nominative, where the subject is unknown, unimportant, or easily understood, thus: *svâ segir í Völuspá [sub. skáldit]*, *thus says [the bard] in Völuspá*; *sem hér segir [sub. höfundrinn, skáldit]*, *as [the author, the poet], here says*. The unimportant pronouns *þat*, *sá*, *sú*, and *hann*, *hon*, are often omitted, both as subjects and as objects, when the substantive, whose place they should supply has been lately expressed, thus *síðan*

sneið Karkr höfuð af jarli, ok hljóp í brott með [sub. þat], *afterwards Karkr cut off the Jarl's head, and ran off with (it)*; síðan lét Olaf konúgr leiða hann í brott, ok höggva höfuð af (sub. honum), *afterwards king Olaf ordered him to be led away and beheaded.*

328. The verb most frequently understood is *vera*, thus, *Astriðr sagði Glúmi at nautafjöldi Sigmundar væri kominn í tún*, "enn ek hefi eigi fráleik til at reka (sub. hann) í brott, enn verkmennt (sub. eru) at vinnu." *Astriðr told Glum that a herd of Sigmund's cattle had broken into the field, "and I have not activity enough to drive them out, and the labourers (are) at work;"**

*The Icelandic abounds in striking peculiarities of expression and style, anomalous constructions, and idiomatic phrases. The following are some of the most important of those not noticed in the text.

1. The best ancient writers avoid the use of strong, positive or sweeping language, and usually approve or condemn in mild, and sometimes even equivocal terms. Thus, of a man whose loss was universally regretted, they say, *hann var mörgum manni harmdauði*, *his death was lamented by many*; of an action generally condemned, *sumum þótti þat niðingsverk*, *some thought it a base action*; so, *sumir munu mæla*, *some (for every one) will say*. An atrocious crime is often merely characterized as *stórvirki*, *a great action*, or *stórmæli*, *a great affair*.

2. A question is seldom answered by a direct simple negative or affirmative, but the reply is commonly, especially with

the earlier writers, more or less periphrastical. Thus: vartu á þingskálaþingi? var ek vist, *Were you present at Thingskala-Thing? certainly I was.* Hefir þú tekit Njálssönu til þín? svá er vist, segir Kári, *Viltu selja mér fram Njálssöna? þat vil ek eigi. Have you taken the sons of Njall under your protection? certainly so, says Kuri. Will you deliver up to me the sons of Njall? That will I not.*

3. Instead of a simple personal pronoun or substantive, a remarkable periphrasis is often employed, as þar sem ek em, (*where I am*) for ek, mik or mér, as the case may be; þar sem þer eru, for þer &c. So, þá ngat man anúit vandræðum sem synir mínir eru, *misfortune will befall my sons*, Njála 113. eiga meira traust undir afli sínu ok vápnum, heldrenn þar sem er þórr ok Óðinn, *to confide in his own strength and weapons, rather than in Thor and Odin.* Laxdæla 174. Her er Olaf Tryggvason, *I am Olaf Tryggvason.* Hmæk. 1. 287.

4. Time is generally reckoned by *winters* (vetr), and the year is divided into two seasons (misseri), *winter* and *summer* (sumar), though vor and haust (*spring* and *autum*) often occur. The date of an occurrence is fixed by its distance from the beginning of the season; thus: (future) þá er fjórar vikur eru af sumri, *when four weeks of the summer are (elapsed).* Laxd. 308. (past) þá er X vikur voru af sumri, *when ten weeks of the summer were (elapsed).* Njála 163. (cond.) er III vikur væri af vetri eða manaðr, *when three weeks, or a month, of the winter should be (elapsed)* Njála 141. Instead of this form of expression, we sometimes find at fyrstu, fjórðu, Xdu viku summers, *in the first, fourth, tenth week of the summer.* Sometimes the time is computed from the beginning of the next semestre, as þá er X vikur eru til vetrar, *ten weeks before winter.* Laxd. 106.

5. The number of the suite, attendants or associates of conspicuous personages is generally expressed by the acc. sing. man n, with the preposition með or við, and the ordinal of the next higher number. Thus: reið þórðr með XII ta

mann. *Thordr rode with eleven companions.* Laxd. 136. Instead of this construction, however, we often find the following, nú riðr Kjartan suðr ok þeir III saman, *now Kjartan rides Southwardly, with two companions,* or *Kjartan and his companions, three in all, now ride Southwardly,* Laxd. 220.

6. As the English colonists in Canada and elsewhere use *out*, and *home*, the former to designate the colony, the latter, England, so the Icelanders employ út and utan (*out and in*) in reference to Iceland and Norway (or Denmark), at koma út (*to come out*) signifying *to arrive in Iceland*, at fara utan (*to go in*), *to sail for the mother country.* Tran.

PART V. PROSODY.

329. The verses of the ancients Skalds may be referred to three principal classes, according to the three species of rhyme, which constitute the main formal characteristic of the poetry of the North. The Skaldic poems are all divided into stanzas or strophes (*vís a, st a k a*), usually of eight lines or single verses. Four verses accordingly make a semi-stanza, or hemistrophe (*vís u h e l m í n g r*), and the half of this again a distich, couplet, or quarter-strophe (*vís u f j ó r ð ú n g r*); the single verses (*vís u o r ð*) are generally short; the longest contain but four feet, and have never a cæsura or pause.

330. The two verses constituting a couplet are always connected by *literal-rhyme*, or *alliteration*, which consists simply in this, that *three* emphatic words in the couplet have the same initial letter (*l j ó ð s t a f r*). One of these words must be found in the first part of the *second* verse; its initial (*h ö - f u ð s t a f r*) is considered as the *leading-letter*, and governs the other two, which must be found in the *first* verse, and may be styled *auxiliaries* (*s t u ð l a r*). In the shorter measures, a single auxiliary often suf-

fices. If the leading-letter be double like *sp, st &c.* the auxiliaries should correspond ; but if it be a vowel or diphthong, it is considered more elegant to vary the auxiliaries, thus :

Stendr Angantýrs
ausinn moldu
salr í Sámsey
sunnanverðri.

331. The word whose initial is the leading-letter is not always required to be the very first in the verse, but in short verses it is often preceded by some unaccented particle, which serves to complete the connection, and is called the *complement* (málþylling). thus :

Bróður fundu þær Bjarnar
or brynjo fara,

where *or* is a complement, and

Svá beit þá sverð
or síklings hendi
váðir vafaðar,
sem í vatn ofbrygðl,

where *or* in the second, and *sem í* in the fourth verse are complements.

332. *Line-rhyme* (hending) is the occurrence in the same verse of two accented syllables (usually one at the beginning, the other at the end), which have either the same vowels and consonants (aðalhending, *full-rhyme*), or the same consonants with different vowels (skothending, *half-rhyme*, or *assonance*) ; these two species of rhyme are generally so distributed, that the *first* verse in every coup-

let has a half-rhyme, and the *second* a full-rhyme ;
thus,

*heldr er vannt, enn ek vilda
veg þinn, konúgr ! segja.*

Here held - and vild - form the half-rhyme, and
veg and seg - the full-rhyme.

333. *Final rhyme* corresponds to that in other languages. It is generally, though not uniformly, monosyllabic, and those verses only which are connected by alliteration rhyme with each other, thus :

*Katla fékk í knerri setr,
kaupmenn sátu í Noreg vetr,
gumnar bjuggu Grænlands far,
gekk hún þangat sem farmann var.
Ferðast vill hún flaustri í,
faramann tók ei skjótt á því ;
stýrimanni stoltar- fljóð
steypiti í kjöltu miklum sjóð.*

334. Syllabic quantity is not much regarded, as almost any syllable may be long, and foot-measure is entirely unknown.

335. *Colloquial verse*, (*fornyrðalag*, *Starkaðarlag*), the freest and oldest measure, has regularly four syllables, all long, but generally two accented, or more emphatic. These are often preceded or followed by some short syllables, not regarded as belonging to the measure.

Fornyrðalag admits of literal-rhyme only. Þorláksson has adopted this measure in his celebrated translation of *Paradise Lost*, and the two first stanzas of that work are as follows :

Um fyrsta manna
 felda hlýðni
 ok atlysting
 af epli forboðnu,
 hvaðan óvægr
 upp kom dauði,
 Edens missir,
 ok allt bøl manna;

þartil annarr einn,
 æðri maðr,
 aptr fær
 oss viðreista,
 ok afrekar nýan
 oss til handa
 fullsælustað
 fögnum sigri;

All the poems in the poetic Edda are in this measure.

336. *Heroic verse* (dróttkvæði) has generally both line-rhyme and alliteration, with regular verses each of six long syllables, or three spondees, the two first of which however may be changed for dactyls (the amphibrach sometimes, though rarely, occurs instead); the following stanza is an example of dróttkvæði:

Samira Njörðr enn norðar
 naddregns hvötum þegni
 (ver getum bili at bølva)
 blámærar skæ sœra:
 nú er þat, er rekr á Rakna
 rymleið flota breiðan
 (gripom ver í greipar
 gunnborð!) Haraldr sunnan!

Most of the verses cited in the sagas are of this measure.

It deserves to be remarked, that we sometimes, especially in the oldest verses of this class without line-rhyme, find a syllable before the leading-letter, which is not to be regarded as a complement, but is required to make out the number of syllables belonging to the measure, thus:

sáttaðu		hræfn		hætti	—	—	—		—	—		—	—
of hræ-		sólli		gjalla ;	—	—		—	—		—	—	

We cannot read *öf hræ-söllī*, as in ordinary conversation, but all the four syllables must be pronounced long.

337. *Popular-verse* (*rúnhendá*) consists of regular verses, and has both final-rhyme and alliteration. The short popular-verse in four syllables has often a syllable belonging properly to the measure, before the leading-letter, as *vīð* in the second line of the following hemi-strophe.

Nú er hersis hefnd
við hilmí efnd,
gengr úlfr ok örn
of ynglings börn.

A single superfluous short syllable often occurs in this measure.

338. There are numerous varieties of all these measures differing more or less from the normal forms, but it does not come within the plan of this work to describe or enumerate them. We shall notice only *Liljulag*, a species of *dróttkvæði*, which derives its name from *Lilja* (*the lily*), a catholic ode in honour of the Virgin Mary, composed in this measure, by *Eysteinn*, an Icelandic ecclesiastic, in the 14th century. The introductory stanza of this celebrated poem is as follows :

Almáttugr guð allra stétta,
yfirbjóðandi eingla ok þjóða.
ei þarfandi staði né stundir,

stað haldandi í kyrrleiksvaldi;
 senn verandi úti ok inni,
 uppi ok niðri ok þar í miðju,
 lof sé þér um aldr ok æfi,
 einíng sönn í þrennum greinum!

*Almighty God of all beings!
 who reignest over angels and men,
 independent of space and time,
 abiding in the realm of tranquillity;
 at once existing both without and within,
 above and below, and in the midst,
 praise be to thee through time and eternity,
 true unity in three branches!*

339. The skaldic poems are of various lengths; usually of 30 or 40, sometimes of 50 or 60, and in a very few instances, of 100 stanzas. With the exception of the Edda, which consists of a cyclus or series of rhapsodies, these poems are always independent and complete in themselves. They are either epic or lyric, and neither dramatic nor didactic verses occur.

The general name for an entire poetic work is *k v æ ð i*; popular ballads, most of which are translated from the Danish and of little value, are called *f o r n k v æ ð i*; magical incantations are styled *galdr*, and verses of scandal or personal satire *n í ð*.

Eulogistic poems are of two kinds, *flokkur*, a short complimentary song, like a poetical epistle, generally addressed to Jarls, or noblemen, and *drapa*, a more extended and finished piece, dedicated to, or

recited in honour of Kings, and sometimes chanted in praise of the Gods.

340. The ancient measures, especially *fornyrð-alag* and *rúnhenda*, with many of modern invention or foreign origin, are still in use, and alliteration is observed alike in all.

APPENDIX I.

Many of the principal points of difference between the ancient and modern dialects have been noticed in the foregoing pages, but it may be serviceable to indicate them somewhat more particularly in this place.

1. THE ANCIENT AND POETIC DIALECT.

341. In the early writers and especially the poets we often find

o for *u*, in the oblique forms, as *túngo*, *túngor*, *túngom*, *köllom*, *kölloðom*, *kölloðot*, *kölloðo* &c.

æ for *æ*, where the root has *ó*, as *bæli* from *ból*, *bær* instead of *bær*, from *búa*, *bjó*. It is also sometimes incorrectly substituted for *au* and *æ* in words whose root has *á*.

æ for *e*, and *æi* for *ei*, as *æf*, *væla*, *æiga*, *dæila*.

ey for *ö*, as *geyra*, *eyx*, *eyrindi*, *gleyggr* &c.

au for *ö*, and sometimes *o* for *ö*, (3)

ang, *eng*, *ing*, *ong*, *öng* for *áng*, *éing*, *íng*, *úng*, *aung*, and *eyng*, as *ganga* for *gánga*, *lengi*, *hringr*, *konongr* &c.

o for *vá*, as *orr*, *on*, *oro*, *koðo* for *várr*, *ván*, *váro*, *kváðu*.

u, y for *ve*, *vi*, as *öndurður*, *öndugi*, *dögurður*, *kykr*, *kykvindi*, *tysvar*, for *öndverður*, *öndvegi*, *dagverður*, *kvíkr*, *kvíkindi*, *tuisvar*; also *yrkja* for *virkja*.

o for *á*, as o for *á* (a river), *boro* for *háro*, *fom* for *fám*.

æ, æ for *já*, *jó* as *sær* for *sjár*, *sjór*; *snær* for *snjár*, *snjór*; *ræfr* for *rjáfr*; *slæfu* for *sljófu*; *slæforum* for *sljófari*; *tæð* or *tèð* for *tjáð*.

e for *ö*, and *vice versa*; as *neqvi* for *nökkvi*, *kerit* for *kjörít*; *ígögnom* for *ígegnum*; *kömr* for *kemr*; *öfri*, *öfstr* for *efri*, *efstr*.

342. Among the consonants, *h* is often dropped before the hard consonants, as *lutr*, *ljóp*, *ríng*, *nífr*, for *hlutr*, &c., but before *j* and *v*, it is never lost.

c is often used for *k*, according to the Anglo Saxon orthography, as *cistr*, *cór*, *scip*, *secc*, *oc*, *mic*.

e frequently supplied the place of *j*, as *eárn*, *seálfr*, *earl*, *beörn*, for *járn*, *sjálfr*, *jarl*, *björn*.

ð is used for *nn*, as *viða* for *vinna*, *breður*, *fiður*, &c.

t for *ð* at the end of words, as *höfut*, *köllut*.

p for *f* before hard consonants, as *ellepti*, *tólpti*, *Þórólþsson*.

þ appears to have been used as an abbreviation for *dd*, and *z* for *ss*, as *na þ - göfu gr* for *nadd-göfugr*; *Gizur*, *þjazi*, *bleza*, and the like. There are many variations of single words, which can be brought under no general rule, as *glikt*, *glíklígt* for *líkt*, *líklígt*; *gnoga* for *noga*; *öllúngis* for *oldúngis*; *skillingr* for *skildingr*; *vætta* for *vænta*; *Girkir* for *Grikkir*.

343. Some peculiarities of inflection occur. Thus the vowel change of *a* to *ö* before the terminal vowel *u* is sometimes neglected, as *skjaldo* for *skjöldu*, and in the sing. *skjald*, *skjaldi*; *herjaðu* for *herjuðu*.

344. In the second person plural of the personal pronoun, *it*, *ið* and *ér* are used for *þit*, *þið* and *þér*.

345. Instead of *várt* the ancient skalds use a different word *osso*, *ossom*, *ossa*, pl. *ossir*, in all the cases the final syllable of which begins with a vowel.

346. The pronoun *þetta* makes dat. neut. *þvísa*; masc. nom. *þersi*, dat *þveima*.

347. The ancient *es* for *er* often coalesces with other words, thus *sás*, *sús*, *þars*, *hvars* for *sá er*, *sú er*, &c.

348. The negative ending *-gi*, or after hard consonants *-ki*, is affixed to many words, but never to verbs, as *hittki*, *þatki*, *hvârgi* (gen. *hvârkis*), for *hvorugr*, *sjálfgi* fem. (*non ipsa*), *svâgi*.

Masculine substantives with *-gi* drop *t*, as *Ulfgi*, *Loptki*, *vættki* and *vettugi*, whence the gen. *vettugis*.

349. The following variations occur in the auxiliary *vera*; *es* for *er*, third person pl. 'ro for *ero* after *r* or a vowel, past *vas*, infin. *vesa*, cond. *sjá* for *se*.

350. The composition or rather coalescence of the first and second persons with the verb in the singular is of very frequent occurrence with the ancients, thus *emk* for *em ek*, *vask* for *var ek*, *hyck* for *hygg ek*, *draptu*, *fórtu* and the like. In the same way the accusative of the first and third personal pronouns *mic*, *mik*, *sic*, *sik*, the vowel *i* being rejected (*mc*, *sc*), are united with passive and deponent verbs, both with the accusative and the dative signification, as *sú eromc líck* for *sú er mēr líkn*, *Lokaglepsa 35*; this construction is most frequent with the deponent, and of course with an active signification, as *éc óumc*, *I am afraid*; *éc sjám c*, *I see*, and has the plural form. We find also the simple first person plural in *um*, and the common passive in *ums*, *umz*, *umst* instead of this construction, as *bjóðum*, *I bid* (ordinarily *we bid*); *ek ætlums*, *I purpose*; *hölluðumz*, *þóttum*, &c. The ending *sc* (for *sic*, *sik*) was extended to all the persons, because its origin was overlooked, after the vowel was lost, and *sc* had become changed to *z* or *st*; for this is the origin of the passive in *st*, thus *láta eggjasc* (*eggja*

sik, eggjast); hann lagðisc (lagði sik, lagðist).

351. The verbs, as well as the pronouns, have a proper negative ending, namely *at*, (*a*, when followed by a word beginning with a consonant, as *samira Njörðr*, and *t*, when preceded by a vowel, which however is often dropped, as *verðit*). This ending is attached to all the inflections except the second person plural in *ð*, *t*,. In the two first persons singular, it is superadded to the personal pronoun in coalescence (350), in which case the pronoun is generally repeated, either as an independent word, or in some new combination, thus *em-k-at* (*am I not*), *I am not*, but more frequently *emkat ek*, *emkattak*, or *emka-k*; *ert-at-tu*, *you are not*; *er-at*, *he is not*; *erum-a*, *we are not*; *eru-t*, *they are not*; and in the imperfect *varca ec*, *var-attu*, *var-at*, *vârom-a*, *vâro-t*. The third person plural seldom takes the negative form, where it would thereby resemble other inflections of a positive signification.

The following are examples of the negative ending.

1st. P. *kveðkat ec*, *sitca-ac*, *munca ec*, *sêka ec*, *þori-g-a ek*,

2d. P. *skallatu*, *þú sêrat*, *munattu*,

3d. P. *verðrat*, *hnígra*, *flýgra*, *samir-a*,

Pres. cond. *at ek stöðvigac*,

at þú kveljat,

skriði-a,

at allir muni-t,

at þu kveðir-a,

renni-a, *verdit*,

<i>Past</i>	mundi-g-a ek,	hugðattae,
	þú skyldira,	mæltira,
	náðit,	rauðit sic,
	þorðu-t,	fóro-ð,
<i>Imperative</i>	kjós-at-tu, grátattu,	þegiattu,
	segit-a.	

The infinitives and participles do not admit this form.

362. The negative inseparable particle *ó* is often written *ú* by the ancients, as *ú heill*, *ú vitr*, *ú gerandi*.

353. In the syntax of the ancient and poetic dialect, we remark frequent ellipses of particles, pronouns and other short words, thus

hirð eigi þú (*sub. um*)
Högnar reiði.
gengo þeir (*sub. til*) fagra
Freyjo túna.

354. The prepositions *eptir* and *undir* in ancient writings, and in Runic inscriptions, often assume the form *ept* and *und*. *Of* and *um* are used indifferently, and often with verbs, or other words, as mere expletive or emphatic particles, without other distinct signification. They are both used as prepositions with the dative, and appear in this case to signify *over*. Instead of *fyrir*, we find *for*, *fur*, and before a consonant *fyri*. For *úr*, are used *yr*, *or*, for *með* *meðr*, and *viðr* for *við*.

355. We may also notice the old poetic conjunctions *allz*, *inasmuch as*, *síðr*, *that-not* (Lat. *ne*) with the conditional; *hældr*, *that* (Lat. *ut*) with

the cond. ; sízt, *inasmuch as, since*. Negation is often expressed by *nè* before the verb, as *at þèr mæla nè megað*.

356. The poetical inversions are too numerous and anomalous to be specified or classed. We will barely advert to the frequent arrangement, where the conjunction *ok*, with the words that follow it, is placed *before* that member of the period to which *ok* connects them, thus

báru yxn oc átta
 enni-túngl, þar er geingu
 fyrir vin-eyjar víðri
 vall-rauf, fjögur haufut.

The construction here is ;

yxn báru fjögur höfuð (haufut) ok átta enni-túngl þar er geingu fyrir vin-eyjar víðri vallrauf. 1 *The oxen bore four heads and eight eyes* (literally, *forehead-moons*), *when they walked before* (drew) *the dear island's wide domain*.

356. Besides these grammatical peculiarities, the skaldic dialect differs widely in its vocabulary from the prosaic. The difference consists partly in proper poetic words (*ókend heiti*), and partly in periphrastical expressions (*kenningar*), taken sometimes from nature, and sometimes from the ancient northern and Germanic mythology and history. The best sources of instruction on this point are *Skálda, Olafsens Nordiske Digtekonst*, the glossaries to *Njála*, and the *Poetic Edda*, the resolution of the verses in *Egils Saga*, *Kormak's Saga*, Rafn's edition of *Krákumál*, the sixth vol. of the Copenhagen edit-

ion of *Heimskringla*, the twelfth vol. of *Fornmanna Sögur*, and the notes to the Latin Translation of the last mentioned work.

2. THE MODERN DIALECT.

357. The modern Icelandic has never very essentially deviated from the ancient tongue, and though the orthography had been in some measure corrupted, and many Danicisms, both in grammar and in the vocabulary, had been introduced, it has been in a good degree restored to its pristine simplicity and purity, by the extirpation of these barbarisms, within the last half century.

358. The principal orthographical corruptions are the following, viz.

The use of *eig* for *eg* when followed by *i*, as *deigi* dat. of *dagr*, *þeigja*, *seigja* &c.

Double vowels instead of the accented (diphthongal) ones, as, *foor*, *saa*, *sijda*, for *för*, *sá*, *siða*.

ie for *e*, as *hier*, *gjefa* for *hèr*, *gefa*.

ur for semi-syllabic *r* (*ʀ*), as *maður*, *góður*, for *maðr*, *góðr*.

d for *ð*, as *bidja*, *vid*, for *biðja*, *við*.

bl for *fl*, as *tabla* for *tafla*.

gt and *ckt* for *kt*, as *agt* or *ackt*, for *akt*.

ft for *pt*, as *eftir*, *aftur*, for *eptir*, *aptr*.

359. Some orthographical changes are to be considered as improvements, for example ;

The substitution of *ö* for *au*, *av* ; the rejection of certain double letters, as *vildi* for *villdi* ; the use of *j* and *v* (consonants) before vowels, instead of *i* and *u* ; the restoration of *s* in the gen. and *st* in passives, in many cases where *z* was used instead of them, retaining *z* only for *ts*, *ds*, *ðs*, *tts*, where *t*, *d*, *ð*, *tt*, are entirely silent, as in the second person plural passive, and in passive supines.

359. The principal variations in inflection have been already noticed in their proper places, but we may add, that words in *ir* of the second declension (32) are now thus inflected,

N. læknir	læknirar
A. læknir	læknira
D. læknir	læknirum
G. læknirs	læknira ;

but this ending is often changed into *ari*, as *læknari*, pl. *læknarar*, dat. *læknurum*.

The substantive *fótur* (91) often makes the plural in the feminine form *fœtrnar*.

Some masculine substantives have dropped the *r* final, as *Fridrek*, *Hinrik*, *Isfjörð* ; also (in poetry), *lofðung*, *dögling* ; and *mann* is used for *maðr*. Feminines, especially those in *ing*, make *u* in the accusative as well as in the dative, as *gyllingu-na*, *meyju-na*, but the genuine old forms *gylling-ina*, *mey-na*, may still be used.

t in neuters, and generally where it does not belong to the root-form, but is a characteristic ending merely, and is preceded by a simple (unaccented) vowel or *è*, has become *ð* (not *d*), as *húsið*, *það*, *hvað*, *fèð* &c. When it is radical, as in *fat*, *net*, *fit*, or is preceded by a consonant or a diphthongal vowel, as *hvert*, *snart*, *fátt*, *ljótt*, *út* and the like, it remains unchanged. The old form of the preposition *at* is however retained in certain compounds as *athýgli*, *atkvæði*, *atvinna*, *atorka*.

k and *c* have become *g* in the personal pronouns, as *eg*, *mig*, *þig*, *sig*. *ok* has been changed to *og*, and *mjök* to *mjög*. After a vowel, and at the beginning of sentences, the first person nom. is generally pronounced *ég* (*jeg*).

Instead of *þenna*, *þetta*, *þennan* and *þettað* are now used, and sometimes *þaug* for *þau*. The present of *hafa* is often written *eg hef*, *þú hann hefr*.

360. In the formation of words, the modern Icelanders have borrowed from other languages the following prefixes,

be-, as *besækja*, *an-*, as *anmerkning*, *for-*, as *forgylla*; and these endings,

-heit, as *velborinheit*, *-isti*, as *júristi*, *-ferðugt*, as *siðferðugt*, *-era*, as *traktera*.

361. All good writers now endeavour to substitute genuine old words, or words newly formed according to the genius of the language, for the Danicisms and

other innovations which the moderns have introduced, thus:

for <i>vigtugt</i>	they now say	<i>mikilvægt</i>	<i>weighty</i> ,
<i>slátning</i>	- - - -	<i>ályktan</i>	<i>end</i> ,
<i>bókprýckjari</i>	- - -	<i>prentari</i>	<i>printer</i> ,
<i>anmerkning</i>	- - -	<i>athugagrein</i>	<i>observation</i> ,
<i>reformera</i>	- - - -	<i>endrbæta</i>	<i>to reform</i> ,
<i>besækja</i>	- - -	<i>sækja heim</i>	<i>to visit</i> ,
<i>behalda</i>	- - -	<i>halda</i>	<i>to retain</i> ,
<i>forgylla</i>	- - - -	<i>gylla</i>	<i>to gild</i> ,
<i>júristi</i>	- - - -	<i>lagamaðr</i>	<i>jurist</i> , [gían.
<i>teolog</i>	- - - -	<i>guðfræðismaðr</i>	<i>theolo-</i>

APPENDIX II.

THE RUNIC ALPHABET.

362. The art of writing was known in the North, long before the introduction of Christianity; the characters then used by the Northmen are called Runes (rún, pl. rúnir, rúnar); they were originally sixteen in number, and their figures, names and powers will be found in the table at the end of the appendix.

363. These characters, being by the simplicity of their forms better adapted for monumental, and other inscriptions on stone or wood, than the monkish letters (commonly called Gothic or *black-letter*), continued in use for that purpose long after the North was christianized. In the mean time, their number was increased by the addition of the dotted Runes (stúngnar rúnir), and afterwards by four newly invented characters, which never occur in ancient inscriptions, and are therefore altogether spurious.

364. In the early Runic orthography, letters were never doubled; the words were separated by one, and occasionally by two points, and the characters sometimes read from left to right, sometimes from right

to left, and sometimes again they were arranged vertically. Besides the common Runes, there were numerous varieties or modifications of them, among the principal of which were the *Helsing-runes* and *Beggars-runes*. The former consisted of *side-strokes* of the ordinary Runes, the central or perpendicular stroke being omitted; the latter designation was applied when the perpendicular stroke was extended to a sufficient length to receive the side strokes of many single runes arranged vertically.

Among the best treatises on the Runes may be mentioned Liljegren's *Run-Lära*, Stockholm, 1832, Liljegren's *Run-Urkunder*, Stockholm, 1833 (printed also as an appendix to the 2 vol. of the *Svenskt Diplomatarium*) and many essays by Finn Magnusen in the *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed*, and other periodicals.

RUNIC ALPHABET.

The ancient Runes (*hinar fornu Rúnir*).

CHARACTERS.	POWER.	NAMES.
ƿ þ	F -	Freyr, <i>ſe the god Freyr; goods, cat-</i>
ᚱ	U, V, Y	úr <i>storm, spark</i> [tle,
ᚥ	þ (Th)	þórr, þurs <i>the God Thor; giant</i>
ᚦ ʃ	O, (á)	Oðinn, ós <i>the God Odin; mouth of</i>
ᚨ	R, -	reið <i>carriage, thunderbolt</i> [a river
ᚫ	K, G,	kaun - (a) <i>boil</i>
ᚷ	H, (g)	hagl - <i>hail</i>
ᚢ ᚣ	N, -	nauð - <i>fetters, want, necessity</i>
ᚠ	I, J, (e)	ís - <i>ice</i>
ᚡ ᚢ	A -	ár - - <i>year, harvest</i>
ᚪ ᚫ	S, Z	sól (knèsól) <i>sun</i>
ᚧ ᚨ	T, D	Týr, týr <i>the God Tyr; bull</i>
ᚱ	B, P	bjarkan <i>birch-cone</i>
ᚱ	L -	lögr - <i>water, liquid</i>
ᚷ	M -	maðr - - <i>man</i>
ᚦ	ʃ (ur), (y) ʃr, aur	- <i>bow, money</i>

Dotted Runes (*stúngnar Rúnir*)

ᚦ	-	-	-	G
ᚢ ᚣ	-	-	-	E
ᚢ	-	-	-	D
ᚱ	-	-	-	P

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